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President Ronald Reagan shakes hands with Joan Mondale, wife of his Democratic opponent, at a Washington ceremony at which a medal was awarded posthumously to Robert H. Humphrey. Looking on are, at left, Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia, a Democrat, and Senator and Mrs. David F. Durenberger. He is a Minnesota Republican.

Aides Say Mondale Will Move to Right On Foreign Policy to Woo Moderates

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To attract moderate and conservative Democrats, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, will be moving to the right on foreign policy issues, according to his aides and advisers.

The feeling in the camp of the former vice president is that while President Ronald Reagan remains vulnerable on matters of war and peace, Mr. Mondale is also vulnerable because of his liberal image and his identification with Carter administration foreign policies.

To broaden his appeal, his aides and advisers cited two recent moves by Mr. Mondale in the conservative direction. One was the plan released Monday for reducing the federal budget deficit. It essentially holds overall spending on domestic programs constant while increasing military spending 3 to 4 percent a year.

The second was Mr. Mondale's choice of Max Kampelman and James R. Schlesinger, two Demo-

crats with strong conservative credentials in foreign policy, to join him for a Sept. 1 briefing by Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.

Mr. Kampelman is Mr. Reagan's chief negotiator at the Conference on European Security and Disarmament. Mr. Schlesinger served in cabinet posts under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

These moves, plus the two tracks of strength and peace, aides say, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Oil Town In Sudan Attacked

American Priest Among 3 Seized By Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Anti-government guerrillas attacked the Sudanese oil town of Bentiu last week and kidnapped three priests, including an American, Roman Catholic Church officials said Tuesday.

Foreign experts involved in the government's development projects have left the region, which has become increasingly unstable during the last year. The kidnapped priests were among the last foreigners in the area. A Western diplomat said the security situation in Bentiu was "confused" at best.

Oil exploration efforts by the American-owned Chevron company were halted by anti-guerrilla raiders on the company's headquarters in Bentiu in February. Three foreign workers were killed and seven wounded in that attack. Sudan had begun to open oil production next year.

The priests were captured Sept. 4 but a radio message only reached (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ERUPTION — Mount Mayon, southeast of Manila, sent smoke 6 miles high on Wednesday. No casualties have been reported, but authorities have voiced concern about residents of villages who have refused to evacuate.

Brother of Syria's Assad Is Reported to Be Exiled

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Syria's defense minister, Muslafa Tlas, has been quoted as saying that the brother of President Hafez al-Assad is "persona non grata forever" in Syria.

The brother, Colonel Rifaat al-Assad, had been widely viewed as the probable victor in a power struggle for succession.

But in an interview in this week's issue of the West German magazine *Der Spiegel*, General Tlas was quoted as saying of Colonel al-Assad: "He is one of Syria's three vice presidents: 'If this person had not gone abroad, the army would have struck.'

According to Christian militia radio broadcasts in Lebanon, six Syrian Army officers have been arrested for supporting Colonel al-Assad.

President Assad fell ill in November 1983 and the beginning of a power struggle, grouping Colonel al-Assad and a band of supporters on one side and most of the military and political leadership on the other, surfaced during the winter, first with a sudden display of posters portraying Colonel al-Assad as the regime's opponent in the election.

A senior Communist Party official ruled out the possibility that Mr. Gromyko's willingness to meet with Mr. Reagan might signal a departure in Soviet policy, or a new hope in Moscow that significant progress can be made now in Soviet-American relations.

Another official said that Soviet problems with the United States began with President Jimmy Carter, not Mr. Reagan, and "we have no reason to believe that Mondale would be any better than Reagan."

Walter F. Mondale, who was Mr. Carter's vice president, is Mr. Reagan's opponent in the election.

At one point, troops from Colonel al-Assad's elite unit, the Defense Companies, were said to be on alert in their headquarters, facing troops from the Special Forces, commanded by one of his main rivals, General Ali Haider.

The situation was calmed in the spring as President Assad's health stabilized and Colonel al-Assad, along with General Haider and another of his enemies, General Chafik Fayyad, the commander of the 3d Armored Division, were sent together on a trip abroad, first to the Soviet Union, Syria's main source of weapons.

Colonel al-Assad has remained in Geneva since June.

There have been several interpretations, some conflicting, of the meaning of the trip. There were suggestions that most of the contenders were being sent into exile or that Colonel al-Assad had been told he was in the running for future leadership but that he had to prove himself, particularly in foreign affairs.

For example, in the most recent authoritative Soviet statement on foreign policy, two weeks ago, President Konstantin U. Chernenko said:

"They in Washington are flaunting with open cynicism their great power ambitions and exaggerated notions about America's role and place in the modern world. They claim the role of strongest power, to rule the destinies of peoples and dictate their will to all... They are now talking about a 'crusade' not only against socialism, but actually against the entire world... Obsessed by force, they are simply losing a sense of reality."

"When our president tells some-

Mao Program Cost 10 Million Lives

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Chinese officials have acknowledged for the first time that more than 10 million people died during a four-year famine following Mao's "Great Leap Forward" in 1958.

The State Statistical Bureau confirmed that the rush to develop huge communes and hastily erect factories caused a major calamity.

Government officials had been asked about calculations by American demographers indicating that as many as 30 million people died because of food shortages from 1958 to 1961.

The overall judgment in the Mondale camp, as well as in the Reagan organization, remains that foreign affairs will play a central role as November nears. This is despite the fact that these issues left the party they had six months or a year ago when the nations were in Lebanon and the situation in Central America was deteriorating.

David Aaron, top foreign policy adviser to Mr. Mondale, said: "While there are three or four im-

portant issues today, the campaign will come down to whose finger will be on the nuclear trigger."

The aides and advisers cited two recent moves by Mr. Mondale in the conservative direction. One was the plan released Monday for reducing the federal budget deficit. It essentially holds overall spending on domestic programs constant while increasing military spending 3 to 4 percent a year.

The second was Mr. Mondale's choice of Max Kampelman and James R. Schlesinger, two Demo-

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reached figures indicating that the death rate more than doubled from 10.8 per 1,000 in 1957 to 25.4 per 1,000 in 1960.

Professor Ansley J. Coale of the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton University had estimated that the "Great Leap Forward" caused 27 million deaths, while Judith Banister, chief of the China branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, had put the figure at 30 million.

The American reckoning was questioned, however, by Sun Shangming, a spokesman at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

"During the 'Great Leap Forward' there were people who died of famine," he said, "but it is quite hard for us to decide whether people died normal deaths or died of hunger or for other reasons."

China's 1983 *Manual of National Statistics* showed a net population decline of more than 13 million, from 672 million to 658.8 million, from 1959 to 1961, but Mr. Sun said that a declining fertility rate may have accounted for some of the population loss.

Mr. Xi said it was difficult to determine the exact number of famine deaths during Mao's ambitious program, which coincided with drought, floods and blights that turned mediocre harvests into severe food shortages.

The government had not previously agreed information about the death toll, possibly because China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, and other officials now in the Communist Party hierarchy did not oppose the "Great Leap Forward."

In February 1981, Sun Yefang, an economist,

released figures indicating that the death rate more than doubled from 10.8 per 1,000 in 1957 to 25.4 per 1,000 in 1960.

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economic matters for the church, he said, was he unsure if Archbishop Fresno's absence could be interpreted as a sign of protest. Among the nine people killed last week was the Reverend André Jarlan, a 43-year-old French missionary.

General Pinochet said the opposition that becomes involved in demonstrations that produce violence would be dealt with according to the law. "We will not abandon the destiny of Chile to uncertainty and the threat of totalitarianism," he said.

As an indication of the new crackdown the government indicated 10 of the organizers involved in last week's demonstration, including Mario Sharpe, the head of the Democratic Alliance, and Gabriel Valdés, the president of the Christian Democratic Party.

The political leaders were charged with "inciting subversion and calling for the overthrow of the country." The judge has the power to dismiss the charges or to arrest

the leaders, who could receive up to five years in prison.

Before General Pinochet spoke, opposition leaders said they expected a hard-line speech and added that they would call for new protests. They predicted an increase in violence.

■ New Protests in Capital

Barricades of stones and burning tires blocked off the poorest districts of Santiago on Tuesday night as opponents of General Pinochet demonstrated, Reuters reported.

Residents said the police fired tear-gas grenades to try to clear the street. Occasional shots were fired in parts of the city.

Three people were reported to have been injured during the evening. The disturbances were widespread but less intense than protests held last week to press for a return to democracy.

Some areas of the city were blacked out as demonstrators pulled down power lines.



Chileans place flowers at the tomb of President Salvador Allende on the 11th anniversary of his death in a coup that brought the government of General Augusto Pinochet to power.

The Associated Press

Arthur Janov, the apostle of Primal Therapy, talks to Mary Blume.

INSIDE

Algeria	400 Dz. Israel	15,340 Norway	4,000 N.Y.
Austria	19.5 Italy	130,000 Portugal	8,700 Italy
Bahrain	0.600 Jordan	450 Fr. Portugal	80 Fr.
Belgium	40 B.F.	She 16,000 Qatar	6,500 Belg.
Canada	C 120 Kuwait	500 Fr. Rep. of Ireland	1,000 P.
Cyprus	C 100 Lebanon	51,500 Greece	1,000 E.
Egypt	720 D.F.	1,000 Libya	1,000 Fr.
Finland	6,000 F.	100,000 Sweden	4,000 S.K.
France	2,300 D.A.	30,000 Turkey	1,200,000
Greece	70 Fr. Morocco	5,500 Fr. Turk.	200 P.
Iraq	115 Fr. Nigeria	170 K. Yugoslavia	120 D.

services excluding income from foreign investment.

But he also warned of "turbulence" in world monetary markets

and the effect on West European economies of the strong U.S. dollar. He said the problem could temporarily slow the European recovery and France's efforts to eliminate its chronic trade deficit in 1985.

Spending is projected to rise by 6 percent to 995.2 billion francs (\$108 billion). The deficit is expected to rise to just under 140 billion francs from the estimated 1984 level of 135 billion francs. A year ago, the government estimated the deficit at 125 billion francs.

The government aimed a year ago at a 6.8-percent increase in government spending which, if achieved, would have been the smallest increase in 13 years.

Across-the-board measures to reduce spending in 1985 include the loss of 5,335 jobs in the public sector.

Among exceptions to reductions in spending are education and the modernization of France's conventional and nuclear military forces. In both sectors, spending will rise significantly.

Cuts in income taxes and corporate rates, which were announced after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius took office July 19, are intended to dramatize his shift to more conservative economic policies and to fulfill President François Mitterrand's commitment to reducing the burden of direct taxation in France.

"We compare this budget and our economic policy to West Germany's," a senior Finance Ministry official said. "It is clearly not a Reagan administration approach."

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, who presented the budget to the National Assembly, said at a news conference that it reflected "rigor, social justice and hope" for the modernization of the French economy.

Western diplomats noted that the rivalry between Colonel al-Assad and General Haider and other senior officers was the first open split in the minority Alawite Moslem clique that effectively governs Syria.

Economic recovery in France was on the "right path," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

Budget figures showed that next year's growth would be modest, however, with the gross domestic product rising by 2 percent from 1.3 percent in 1984. GDP is a nation's total output of goods and

services.

The budget forecasts the elimination of France's trade deficit in 1985.

The government faces parliamentary elections in 1986 amid widespread expectations that the Socialists, who dominate the National Assembly, will suffer heavy losses.

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Reagan, Mondale Begin The 'Other' Campaign, With TV Commercials

By Jim Klarfeld
Newsway

WASHINGTON — The other presidential campaign, in which more than \$40 million will be spent over the next eight weeks, has begun. This is the campaign of media advertisements.

Walter F. Mondale's television commercials started Monday evening with a 30-second spot during the national broadcast of the Washington Redskins-San Francisco 49ers football game.

President Ronald Reagan's commercials began Tuesday night with a half-hour version of the film that introduced him at the Republican National Convention. It ran on three networks at the same time, a technique called "road blocking."

For television advertising, both campaigns will spend approximately half of the \$44 million allocated to each of them under the public financing law.

Mr. Mondale is behind in the polls and trying to exploit what his campaign believes are Mr. Reagan's vulnerabilities on the issues.

The Mondale campaign began with a series of commercials that stressed the problems the Reagan economic program has created and said that Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro,

Mondale Shift To Right Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

resulted from the realization that Mr. Mondale had to regain the votes of conservative Democrats to have any chance of defeating Mr. Reagan, and that these Democrats have not been happy with what Mr. Mondale has been saying.

"He's talking as if the foreign policy problem is Reagan, when it's the Russians," said a senior official of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, who asked not to be identified. "So far Mondale has been talking to the persuader. He's already got the votes of the nuclear freeze people."

What Mr. Mondale should be saying, according to this labor leader, "is that the Soviets return to the negotiating table with Reagan, and that if they're waiting around for him to be elected and make unilateral concessions, that would be a mistake."

In Chicago on Tuesday, Mr. Mondale praised President Reagan's agreement to meet with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, but added that it was "pathetic" the meeting had not been arranged until Mr. Reagan was in the midst of a re-election campaign. The Washington Post reported:

"The candidate said a Mondale administration would begin negotiating on arms control with the Soviet Union 'from the first day I am president and not from the first day I seek my re-election.'"

are more concerned about the future.

One spot closes by saying, "If you're thinking of voting for Ronald Reagan in 1984, think of what will happen in 1985."

It is an attempt to persuade viewers, particularly Democrats who are thinking of voting for Mr. Reagan, that while things might seem good now, there are serious problems around the corner.

Mr. Reagan is ahead and, as long as he remains ahead, he will continue to present positive, low-key advertising, his advisers say.

"Our job is to point out his accomplishments and make it clear that he will continue his programs in the future," his campaign spokesman, John Buckley, said.

For Mr. Mondale, the situation is much more difficult, and his ads have more bite. Beginning Thursday, there are 53 days left in the campaign, and he must start closing the gap with Mr. Reagan. His ads are tougher, more negative because he must start chipping away at Mr. Reagan's image and win over those who like Mr. Reagan but not his policies.

Mr. Mondale's pollster, Peter D. Hart, said that a third of those who said they supported Mr. Reagan also said that they were troubled by his policies.

The commercials are a key part of any national campaign. The amount of money and time spent on them is proof of that. But the notion that the presidential campaign is nothing but a matter of effective advertising is not quite true, professional politicians say.

"These guys Reagan and Mondale are going to dominate the daily news report for the next eight weeks," said Charles Rund, director of survey research for the Reagan campaign. "They are going to be on the nightly news and on the front page of newspapers almost every day from now until Nov. 6. That has got to be more important than the paid advertising."

The paid message must also be synchronized with the rest of the campaign and Mr. Mondale's opening media salvo for the general election is in line with what he has been saying on the road.

He has concentrated his effort on defining the substantive differences between himself and Mr. Reagan on the economy and on arms control, for instance. The commercials do much the same, but they ask the question about the future in a far sharper way than Mr. Mondale has in his speeches on the road.

The Mondale commercials are so issue-oriented that in the first five there is only one line spoken by Mr. Mondale himself.

"I refuse to make your family pay more taxes so that millionaires can pay less," he says at a political rally.

Mr. Reagan's 30-second spots will be positive.

But Mr. Buckley, the Reagan campaign spokesman, said: "We can do the other stuff. We'll be ready for it if we have to."



GRINGO GO HOME! — Argentine demonstrators prevent the U.S. destroyer Thorne from taking on fuel and fresh water at Puerto Madryn. The crowd was protesting American support of Britain against Argentina during the Falklands war in 1982.

American, 2 Others Held In Raid by Sudan Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

church officials in Khartoum on Tuesday. The report gave only the names of the priests and their nationalities and attributed the kidnapping to guerrillas.

The American priest was identified as the Reverend Peter Curtis Major, who was working at an orphanage. The U.S. Embassy, which was informed by churchmen of the kidnapping, declined to give information on Father Major pending notification of his family.

The two other priests captured were the Reverend John Ashworth, a British subject who, like Father Major, belonged to the Mill Hill order, and the Reverend Zakaria Chatin, a Sudanese who was the diocesan priest of Bentiu.

While the group that attacked Bentiu last week has not been identified, the raid on the town in February was carried out by the leading southern guerrilla group, the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

The southerners have challenged the central government over the distribution of profits from the oil

fields in the south. They fear that the government will not plow back the profits into development that would benefit them.

The south had also opposed government plans to pipe oil from southern wells to northern Port Sudan. The Bentiu raid and the kidnaping earlier of five foreign workers from a French construction company working on a Nile River water-diversion project led the United States and several European governments to recommend that their nationals evacuate the district.

The southern rebellion is a revival of a 17-year civil war that ended in 1972 when President Nimeiri agreed to grant autonomy to Sudan's three "African" provinces. The accord, signed in Addis Ababa, sought to appease complaints that the five million inhabitants of the southern area were being exploited by the 15 million in the Arabized Moslem north.

The first major sign that the general unrest was deteriorating into a new civil war was the mutiny in May 1983 of a southern army battalion in the Upper Nile town of Bor. The unit had been ordered to leave the area to be replaced by northerners.

When the army attacked the Bor garrison, the battalion resisted, then withdrew to join the guerrillas.

A former commander, Colonel John Garang, a respected officer with a doctorate in economics from Iowa State University, also defected.

Colonel Garang quickly took charge of the guerrillas, forming them into the Sudan People's Liberation Army. Some Western intelligence reports indicate it may have close to 10,000 men.

Shortly after the Bor rebellion, President Nimeiri introduced Islamic law in Sudan and applied it to the Christian and animist south as well as to the Moslem north.

The southerners, suddenly subjected to Islamic law with its amputations for thievery and public floggings for other crimes, saw the step as a repudiation by the Khartoum government of the accords ending the civil war.

Labor, Likud Again Unable To Establish Government

United Press International

TEL AVIV — Another dispute between Israel's two largest political parties delayed the establishment Wednesday of a coalition government.

Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and the prime minister-designate, must establish a government by Sunday, when his presidential mandate runs out, or risk seeing the task given to the Likud's leader, Yitzhak Shamir.

Both leaders had been expected to sign a power-sharing accord and present their joint government to parliament Wednesday. Under the plan, Mr. Peres would serve as prime minister until 1986, when Mr. Shamir would take over.

But an all-night negotiating session ended inconclusively after discussions of continuing differences over the allocation of the Religious Affairs Ministry and the scope of future Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Shlomo Hillel, a Labor member who was elected Wednesday as speaker of the Knesset, the parliament, said it would convene "as soon as possible" to vote on a new government if the dispute was settled.

The Israeli press reported that Labor officials believed Ariel Sharot, a former defense minister and Likud leader, was pressing Mr. Shamir to use delaying tactics. President Chaim Herzog was expected to ask Mr. Shamir to try to establish the next government if Mr. Peres fails.

"We will not let them delay until Sunday," said a Labor legislator, Uzi Bar-Am. "We want to present a government no matter what. If it will be a national unity government led by Shimon Peres, then Likud must make several concessions."

He said that if this did not happen, Labor would try to establish a government of 58 or 59 parliament members "in which we will save cabinet posts for parties that joined us."

In elections in July for the 120-member Knesset, Labor won 44 seats to Likud's 41, far short of the 61 needed for a majority.

David Levy, the deputy prime minister, said Likud was demanding that the religious affairs portfolio go to one of its ultraorthodox supporters, the Shas Party, while Labor wanted the post for its ally, the National Religious Party.

Mr. Bar-Am said Mr. Peres was trying to win the crucial backing of the National Religious Party's four Knesset legislators to form a narrow coalition administration that would exclude Likud.

Armed Forces Radio and the Yediot Ahronot newspaper reported that the National Religious Party had pledged to join a Labor government.

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Sees Widening of Soviet Edge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan told Congress on Wednesday that despite significant allied improvements, the Soviet military advantage over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has widened over the past five years. He also said he supports the production of new chemical weapons.

Mr. Reagan made the statement in the first of four reports required by the Defense Authorization Act for the 1984 fiscal year. "There have been significant improvements by both the United States and the Europeans in conventional and nonstrategic nuclear forces over the last several years," he said. "Nonetheless, the quantitative military balance has, in fact, worsened."

In the report, submitted in a letter to leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Mr. Reagan said the United States "should develop a limited but modern chemical capability to serve as a direct deterrent against Soviet chemical use." He said that while the Atlantic alliance's "nuclear posture correctly constitutes NATO's most effective deterrent against Soviet use of chemical weapons, we must do better than that."

Hurricane Churns Off North Carolina

WILMINGTON, North Carolina (AP) — The hurricane designated Diana intensified Wednesday as it churned aimlessly just off the coast and thousands of people were warned to stay in shelters because the storm could still head inland.

The hurricane first came ashore Tuesday with giant tides and winds up to 115 miles an hour (about 185 kilometers an hour). No serious injuries were reported and damage was limited mostly to downed tree limbs, signs and power lines, with some street flooding from heavy rain. More than 14,000 people had been evacuated from coastal areas.

"It's like a leaf falling off a tree," said Jim Gross, a forecaster at the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables, Florida. "Any slight breeze will blow it in any direction. It could strengthen."

Lebanese Cabinet to Meet on Reforms

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese cabinet agreed Wednesday to start intensive discussions on political and constitutional reforms aimed at giving more power to the Moslem majority.

Prime Minister Rashid Karim said the cabinet would go into a "conclave" on Monday to work out details of the reforms. Information Minister Joseph Skaf said the session was expected to last three or four days.

The decision is regarded as a concession to Moslem pressure and a breakthrough in efforts to get Lebanon's peace process moving after weeks of stalemate between Moslem and Christian leaders. It was made in the absence of Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, and Nahib Berri, the Shi'ite militia chief, who carried out a threat to boycott all cabinet meetings except "serious" sessions on reform and ways to drive Israel from southern Lebanon.

UNESCO Says U.S. Will Get Refund

PARIS (AP) — A top UNESCO official said Wednesday that the United States would receive its share of \$80 million in unspent agency funds but would not say if payment would be made before the end of the year, when a U.S. withdrawal from the organization is scheduled.

"Don't worry, you'll get the cash," Gerard Bolla, the deputy director-general, said at a press conference at the Paris headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. He said that all member nations owed refunds would get them.

However, Mr. Bolla said, agency regulations stipulate that 12 months' dues elapse from Dec. 31, 1983, before the books are closed on the 1981-83 spending period.

ASEAN Declares Nuclear-Free Zone

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has agreed to create a nuclear weapons-free zone under which the United States and the Soviet Union eventually will be asked not to bring nuclear weapons into Southeast Asia, it was announced Wednesday.

Tengku Ahmad Rithaudien, the Malaysian foreign minister, said that top officials of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei, Singapore and Indonesia had ended three days of talks Wednesday in Kuala Lumpur and "agreed in principle to a nuclear weapons-free zone for Southeast Asia."

Twelve years ago, ASEAN declared its desire to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. It said that Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, all of which have since come under Communist rule, should be included.

Papandreou Rejects Early Election

ATHENS (UPI) — Andreas Papandreou, Greece's Socialist prime minister, surprised the Greek political and diplomatic community Wednesday by denying any plans for expected early parliamentary elections.

"It is well known that my position is that every government should complete its four-year term," he was quoted as saying in a press statement, "as long as there are no national reasons which impose early elections."

Elections are scheduled for October 1985. But when Constantine Mitsotakis became leader of the New Democracy Party on Sept. 11, rumors spread that Mr. Papandreou would call a national vote before Mr. Mitsotakis could assert himself as a viable opposition leader.

200,000 Protest Rama Rao's Removal

HYDERABAD, India (Reuters) — About 200,000 people ignored curfew restrictions Wednesday to demonstrate their support for N.T. Rama Rao, an opposition member who was dismissed last month as chief minister of the southern state of Andhra Pradesh.

No violence was reported during the rally, although a youth was stabbed to death in a separate incident. At least 21 people have been killed and 150 injured since Sunday in clashes between Hindus and Moslems.

Earlier Wednesday, the state assembly adjourned for the second straight day without voting on a motion of confidence in Nandubhai Bhaskara Rao, a supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who was named chief minister after Mr. Rama Rao was dismissed. Local leaders of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party said Mr. Rama Rao, a member of the Telugu Desam party, had lost his majority in the assembly, a charge Mr. Rama Rao has denied. The vote was scheduled to determine the issue.

Mine Talks in U.K. Are Adjourned

SELBY, England (Reuters) — Talks aimed at ending the British coal strike adjourned Wednesday with both sides saying that "media harassment" had made discussion impossible.

In a statement, the miners' union president, Arthur Scargill, and the National Coal Board chairman, Ian MacGregor, said the talks would continue at another site. The latest round of talks, the eighth since the beginning of the strike, started Sunday in Edinburgh. They were transferred Wednesday to a hotel near the Yorkshire town of Selby in an effort to avoid journalists.

A hotel spokesman said the two sides had met for 40 minutes before going into separate rooms, but no details could be obtained on the content of the talks. The two sides are at odds over what constitutes justifiable reasons for closing a coal mine. The strike began when miners rejected a National Coal Board plan to close 20 mines on the board regarded as unprofitable.

For the Record

The Vatican's relations with Nicaragua were the subject of "a profound examination" that ended Wednesday, the Vatican announced. It gave no details of the weeklong talks in Rome. The Roman Catholic Church and Nicaragua have been at odds over the presence of four priests in the leftist Nicaraguan government.

A High Court Judge in Britain ordered on Wednesday the eviction of anti-nuclear protesters camped outside the U.S. base at Greenham Common.

In the second attack on a Swiss official within a month, a bomb exploded Wednesday at the home of the Zurich state justice minister, Heidi Lang. As the Aug. 7 bombing at the home of the federal justice minister, Rudolf Friedrich, who has since resigned for health reasons, no one was hurt and no motive was found, although both targets are justice department officials.

Anastol Karpov and Gary Kasparov adjourned the second game of their world chess final Wednesday after the 40th move by Mr. Karpov, the defending champion. The first game, on Monday, ended in a draw. (AP)

In Pakistan.



HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL PESHAWAR
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL LAHORE
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KARACHI

Inter-Continental Hotels have long been established throughout Pakistan in locations most important to business travellers. Each of our four hotels provide extensive experience, impeccable service, and local knowledge to satisfy all your needs. Your business day will be made easier in our fully equipped business centres, just as your nights are made more comfortable by our garden settings, international cuisine and air-conditioned guestrooms. Refreshing swimming pools and a choice of recreational facilities provide a welcome diversion to fast paced business travel. We look forward to offering you the

Judge in N.Y. Allows Probe Of Donovan's Corporation

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has refused to block a grand jury investigation that lawyers for Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan's construction company said threatened the company with indictment. A prosecutor said that possible charges include perjury, larceny and filing false records.

On Tuesday, Judge Leonard Sand of U.S. District Court in the Bronx dismissed protests that the inquiry by the Bronx district attorney, Mario Merola, was politically motivated. Judge Sand said that other complaints also fell short of the evidence needed to justify federal intervention in a state investigation of Mr. Donovan's company, Schiavone Construction Co. of Scarsdale, New Jersey.

Prosecutors from Mr. Merola's office said the investigation began more than a year ago. They described it as a result of an unsolved 1978 murder of a reputed Mafia member, Salvatore Frascone, in the South Bronx.

The investigation had led them to examine Schiavone's relationship with William Masselli, another reputed Mafia member, who, they said, had pushed aside a friend of Mr. Frascone to establish himself as a Schiavone subcontractor.

Stephen Bookin, head of the felony bureau of the Bronx district attorney's office, has voiced suspicions that about \$8 million allegedly paid to Mr. Masselli's company as a minority subcontractor had resulted from inflated statements and false reports that Schiavone officials had made to the New York Transit Authority.

Another Bronx prosecutor said at a hearing Tuesday that the possible charges include grand larceny, falsifying business records, perjury and filing false records.

Theodore Geiser, who is the chief attorney for Schiavone and seven company executives who have been asked to testify before the Bronx grand jury, said he was not inclined to appeal Judge Sand's ruling.

Mr. Donovan also has been asked to testify. His lawyer, William O. Britman, said he had not been told that Mr. Donovan was a "target" of the inquiry.

Mr. Geiser, however, said that "if I were the secretary, I would regard myself as a potential target. I certainly regard my clients as potential targets."

Second Donovan lawyer, Dean Buck, said that Mr. Donovan is willing to testify without immunity from prosecution if necessary.



Appearing at a press conference in Dallas, Norman Neureiter, a vice president of Texas Instruments, defends his company's testing procedures for microchips sold to the military.

U.S. Fighters, B-52s, Anti-Sub Systems Include Poorly Tested Computer Chips

By Michael Wines
and Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Jet fighters, B-52 bombers and anti-submarine warfare systems are among weapons equipped in the last eight years with millions of poorly tested and potentially faulty computer chips, the Pentagon says.

The Defense Department said Tuesday that similar quality-control problems, which it blamed on a "lack of discipline" by the maker of the chips, Texas Instruments Corp., had plagued at least seven other suppliers of the electronic circuit to the military in recent years.

But even as it moved to halt shipments of weapons containing the suspect chips, the Department of Defense said that it knew of no significant reliability problems arising from the circuits.

Pentagon officials said that the major problem with the chips did not appear to be poor manufacturing but rather a failure to test the circuits properly to ensure that they met rigid military standards.

The Defense Department on Monday ordered more than 80 defense contractors to stop shipping weapons systems and other military gear that included the Texas Instruments chips.

Shipments will not resume, the department said, until it is certain that about 4,700 models of the circuits, which store and process information for a variety of electronic devices, meet performance standards.

Questions about 3,000 of the 4,700 chip models already have been "satisfactorily resolved," Donald E. Moore, deputy exec-

utive director of quality control for the Defense Department Logistics Agency, said Tuesday.

But it still was unclear how many weapons parts and how many chips may have been inadequately tested by Texas Instruments.

At least 15 million of the circuits, manufactured in Texas and assembled in Taiwan, were sold to the International Business Machines Corp. for use in defense systems, but other contractors apparently received the chips from the Pentagon says.

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Times Are Hard for Some Boom Babies

Homes and Jobs Can Be Elusive for Most in 25-to-34 Age Group in the U.S.

By Arun Mariano
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid the much-publicized wealth of the emerging young professional class in the United States, the majority of the 1950s baby boom generation is confronting a hard reality: They are dramatically worse off economically than people their age were 20 years ago and are falling steadily further behind.

Two-thirds of the people in this second, and biggest, wave of the post-World War II baby boom earn less than their predecessors who matured in the 1960s.

The people born from 1950 to 1964 are often described by economists and demographers as the second wave of the baby boom be-

cause their numbers rose dramatically from those born in the first boom of the late 1940s. More than 4 million babies were born each year from 1950 to 1964, with the peak of 4.3 million coming in 1957, compared with 3.6 million born in 1948 and 1949.

The members of the first wave are prospering, but the later and more numerous arrivals, particularly those now aged 25 to 34, are facing economic difficulty.

Most of them cannot expect to afford the kinds of homes their parents — and even their predecessors in the baby boom — were able to buy, say housing economists. The big boom in housing demand that the industry had looked forward to when this group reached the home-buying age is now expected to fizzle.

Young, upwardly mobile professionals, who have received most of the attention as they moved up the economic ladder, "can afford most of the good things in life, especially if they have two incomes," said George Sternlieb, director of the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research. But they make up only a third of the second-wave baby boom.

"At the other end, those who don't have the high-tech or high-service jobs are left out of the picture," he said. The lowest third, including a "substantial" number of members of minority groups, "are in trouble," he added, while the middle one-third "need help, especially if they want to buy homes."

The disclosures seem to contradict repeated assurances by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger that it is the Pentagon itself that uncovers such prices and that it is dealing effectively with the problem of excessive prices for military parts.

The documents were made available by the nonprofit Project on Military Procurement, which serves as a pipeline from anonymous government whistleblowers to journalists.

The availability of both paper and microfilm lists seem to leave little doubt about allegations of price anomalies for parts and components for the C-5 and C-141 transport planes, the largest aircraft in the U.S. inventory.

In 1983, Mr. Weinberger announced a 10-point program to improve buying practices by such steps as rewarding employees who "vigorously pursue cost savings," disciplining negligent employees and encouraging greater competition in purchasing.

His announcement followed a report by the inspector-general of the Defense Department that about 30 percent of military space parts had increased in price 500 percent or more in the period from the fiscal year 1980 to 1982.

gates has jumped. Loans with low down payments are rare, with 20 percent of the cost of the house being the standard, Mr. Sternlieb said.

And since 1978 the income needed to qualify for a home loan has outstripped the median income of the U.S. population as a whole, with the widest gap occurring in the two years ending in mid-1982, according to the National Association of Realtors.

The distance between the median and qualifying incomes has narrowed considerably since then, but began to increase again in April. In July, the last month for which figures are available, the income required to qualify for a mortgage was \$5,202 higher than the median income, up from \$3,634 in April, the realtors association reported.

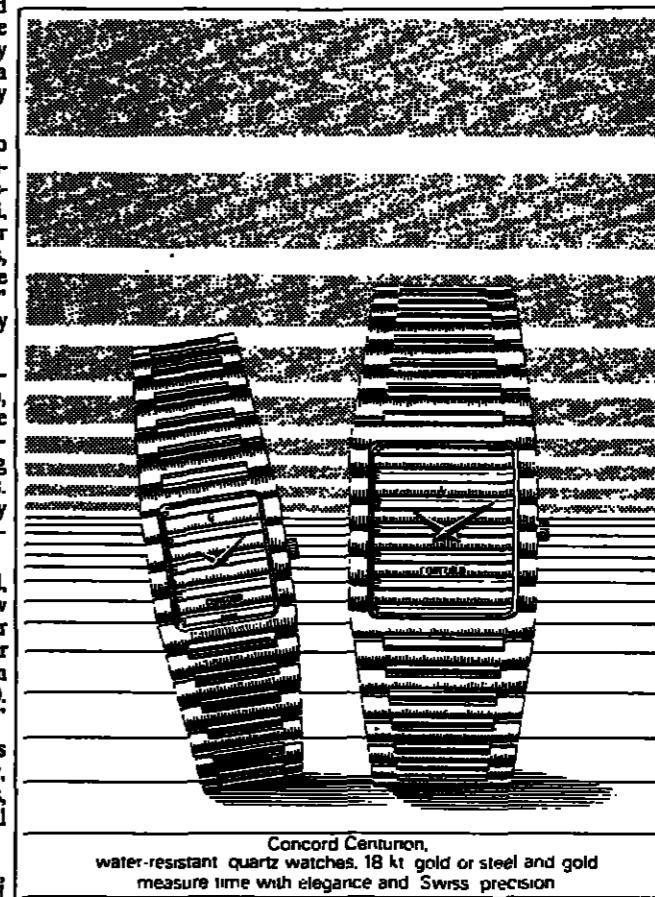
Facing these kinds of odds, many would-be home buyers in the lower two-thirds of the second-wave group "must depend on someone else, and on GI financ-

ing," which Mr. Sternlieb said meant "good in-laws."

An increase in two-income families has become a dominant pattern of the baby boom generation, economists say.

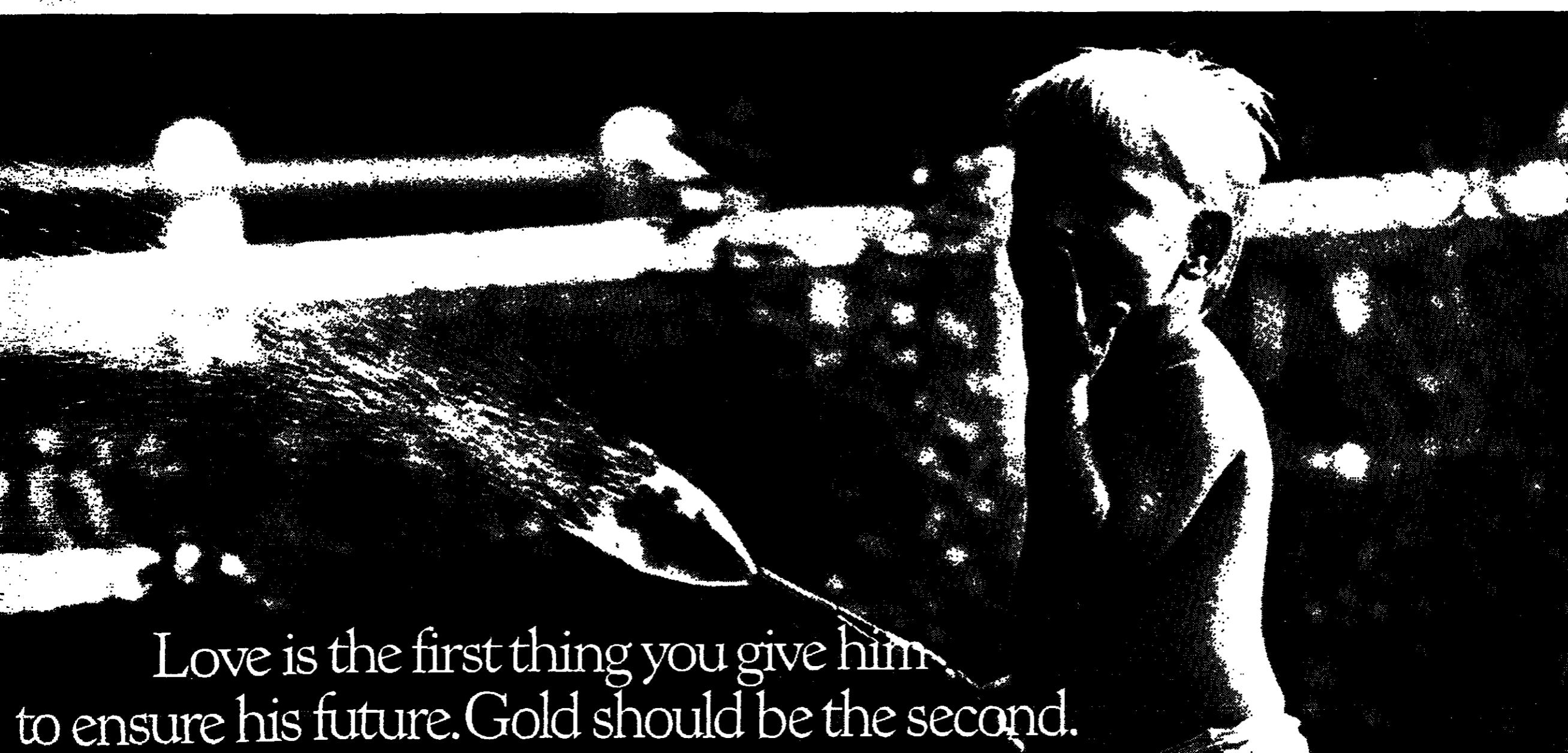
Probably because of the increasing number of women holding jobs, the birth rate is dropping, said Leon Bouvier, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau in Washington. Mothers are having "one to two children at most." The number of births is growing, because of the large number of women in the baby boom generation, but the increase is not as great as generally expected, he added.

As families leave the ranks of homeowners and turn to rentals, they find they must pay a larger proportion of their income in rent, as much as 35 percent or more in some areas, than tenants in the past. The U.S. average is "just shy of 30 percent," up from the 25 percent in the recent past, Mr. Sternlieb said.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Ounce of Coordination

We suggested yesterday that if governments want to stop exchange rates moving quite so dizzy, they need to coordinate their general economic policies a bit better. In this realm, an ounce of coordination is better than a ton of tinkering.

An ounce may be more than we shall get. We are far from a worldwide open market committee deciding by majority vote how national monetary policies need to be adjusted. Nor are we nearer a forum where governments jointly hammer out their national budgetary policies. In most democracies, the budget is about the most sensitive political issue. Naive ideas about economic policy coordination serve about as much purpose as proposals for an international police force speaking Esperanto.

Still, governments need to attend to the impact of their policies on the wider world, and on the likely impact of that world on them. The increasing dependence of all countries on foreign trade, and the massive cross-border movements of capital, makes neglect of the international dimension perilous. Governments are unlikely to return to a moderately smooth path to prosperity and freedom from exchange-market turmoil so long as they continue to have wildly divergent inflation rates, monetary conditions and budgetary aims.

There was a time, even in the ill-starred 1970s, when the international dimension received some attention. Undeniably, there was a problem when powerful economies such as those of West Germany and Japan beat the rest of the world in distilling their economies after the first oil shock. Being able, therefore, to export unemployment to others made their task less onerous. But, cautiously, they adjusted their policy stance, realizing that it could only boomerang on

them through disorderly exchange rates and an accelerating world slump. Similarly — not a moment too soon — lagged economies such as those of Britain and the Scandinavian countries reined in domestic demand because their policies had started to result in intolerable international feedback. Even American authorities responded to international pressure to disinflate, and they adopted a better energy policy.

Things seem to have changed for the worse. The fashion is to assume away the international problem, to suppose that if each nation does what it thinks is right for its own island economy, the international picture will come out all right — by the sleight of some benevolent, if invisible hand.

There is no such invisible hand — unless every government recognizes that what is good for its economy depends on what is going on elsewhere. Intergovernmental meetings have grown into three-ring circuses, with too many of the participants expounding rather than listening. In the meantime, U.S. interest rates and the dollar soar, the world becomes more protectionist, and the conditions in which the poor nations strive to develop deteriorate.

The International Monetary Fund, like other intergovernmental bodies, has written reams about policy coordination. This will be supplemented by flights of rhetoric when the IMF governors meet Sept. 24 in Washington to open their annual conference. All we suggest is that the rhetoric be addressed not to changing the present international economic system, but to making it work, and that the rhetoric be followed by changes in the way that governments make their day-to-day decisions.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Mondale's Budget Plan

Reducing the federal deficit is central to Walter Mondale's economic program for the next four years — and to his candidacy for the next eight weeks. Perceived as a liberal spender, he merits a badge of political courage for acknowledging that the next president will have to seek more unpopular spending cuts and tax increases. The plan the Democratic candidate outlined Monday is not perfect, but that is a small failing compared to President Reagan's failure to propose any plan at all.

Mr. Reagan has piled up the largest deficits in history and warrants a medal of his own for daring to say the problem should be addressed by declaring it unconstitutional. With or without a constitutional amendment, the deficit — currently \$170 billion — will grow in the next four years unless reversed by radical action. The alternatives are continued high interest rates and renewal of the inflation that was put down by a cruel recession.

The Mondale plan begins with the Congressional Budget Office estimate that without further action the fiscal 1989 deficit will be \$263 billion. The administration disputes that figure, hoping for a faster decline in interest rates. While all long-range budget projections are conjectural, those of the budget office are at least nonpartisan.

Mr. Mondale focuses on three main areas. He would provide revenues in fiscal 1989 that are \$85 billion higher than now projected, mostly by raising personal income taxes, particularly those on higher incomes. He would trim \$25 billion from projected military spend-

ing increases, and rearrange nondefense programs to hold their overall cost to planned levels. By reducing the necessary borrowing, he would save \$51 billion on interest. The net saving four years out would be \$177 billion.

Least attractive of Mr. Mondale's proposals

is the delay of tax-bracket indexing for families with incomes above \$25,000. He would let them be swept into higher brackets by inflation.

But he is candid enough to concede that taxing the rich alone will not raise the needed money. His 15-percent minimum tax on corporations would be borne largely by consumers but seems warranted.

Mr. Mondale's hope to save much through "better management" sounds as unpromising from him as from Mr. Reagan. But for major cuts, Mr. Mondale targets the right areas: defense, health care, farm price supports.

Most important is the Mondale pledge to dedicate all new revenue to deficit reduction. He would legislate a trust account that is walled off from general funds. New programs or program expansion would then have to be matched with new revenues or spending cuts.

That is a tough promise to make, and it will be tougher to keep. But it is necessary for the Democrats, who have been tagged as a party with a propensity to spend more, not less. Only such a firm commitment is likely to make their conversion to budget balancing credible. The Republicans may ask us not to believe that promise, but if they, too, aim to wipe out the deficits, it would be good to know how.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

This Improbable Alliance

This is the way the story goes: King Hassan of Morocco was talking with some Libyans one day in July when suddenly it occurred to him to join the two countries in a political union. "I was personally surprised by myself while talking," he later claimed. Libya's Moamer Qadhafi received his proposal "with amazement," but, having made six earlier (and unsuccessful) tries for union with other Arab countries, soon agreed.

Let us stipulate that the improbable alliance between the conservative and moderate Hassan and the radical, brutal Qadhafi could come apart overnight. Keep in mind that the Libyan dictator once mounted a radio campaign urging Moroccan soldiers to overthrow the king, who responded with a single nonstop 24-hour counterbroadcast of dogs yapping. Different as they are, the two men have in common their impulsiveness and a bent for tactical maneuver. King Hassan's guiding calculation seems to have been to end Libya's support for the Polisario rebels, who have been contesting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara for

— THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR SEPT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Germans' Friendly Fleet

KIEL, Germany — The German High Sea Fleet, which during the week has been engaged in operations near Apenrade, is returning to Kiel, writes a Herald correspondent. I have not found any evidence of that bellicose spirit which so many Englishmen attribute to Germans. Their feeling towards England is distinctly friendly. As to any hostility supposed to be entertained by Germany, there is nothing but amusement here. I would not have it supposed that I have discerned any sympathy with the "peace" movement. Peace is to be secured by greater armaments. Those with whom I have talked say that the armaments of Germany have given her peace, and without naval expansion she will be treated with less respect.

1934: Russian Revolution Figure Dies

PRAGUE — Catherine Breckinckowa, popularly known as the grandmother of the Russian revolution, died in a village near here [on Sept. 12]. She was 90. One of the female leaders of the revolutionary movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Czar and the setting up of the short-lived Kerenski government, she left Russia when the Soviet came into power. Like many of the early revolutionaries who plotted against the Czar she became a victim of his secret police and passed forty-three years in exile in Siberia. During her voluntary exile she never ceased to be a revolutionary and devoted her entire time in behalf of Russians, who because of their political views sought refuge from the present Soviet government.

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Changing Demography and the New American Politics

By Horace W. Bushy

WASHINGTON — Americans often assume that their national politics is the result of their politicians. It is the other way around: American presidents, senators and representatives are themselves results, not causes.

No incumbent better illustrates this than President Reagan. He is not the cause of the country's current conservatism. Rather, his presidency is the result of a conserving trend in the electorate that began while he was still a liberal Democrat.

Politicians and parties, philosophies and ideologies play a part, of course, but most of the time America's politics is what the people are, reflecting their lives, experiences and understandings — the characteristics that are measured by demography.

What the American people are, in this decade is new. Since 1970, the population has grown by more than 26 million. In this new population, there are more women (119 million), more men (112 million) and more young adults 18 to 24 years old (30 million) than at any other time.

There are more married couples

(50 million), more divorced people (114 people per 1,000 married couples) and more people living alone (21 million). Significantly, there are more men and women over age 65 (27 million), more over 85 (2.5 million) and many more over 100 (32,000).

This decade hints at the volume and variety, much less the significance, of the changes bubbling in the nation's demographic stewpot. The implications reach to every sector — business, advertising, education, entertainment, the professions and even religion — but the most consequential effect, by far, is the impact on American politics.

That effect begins with the composition of the electorate. At present, there are more than 90 million adults between ages 20 and 44, the largest number ever. By a ratio of 3 to 2, they outnumber older adults in the 45 to 75 age brackets. Since Americans usually begin voting regularly until their mid-30s, the 20 to 44 year olds are not yet participating full-strength in national elections. By 1992, however,

Americans born since 1940 should dominate the voting in presidential elections, having the effect of installing a new electorate.

In this decade and beyond, then, a majority of American voters will be viewing politics through new and different prisms of experience. Consider, for example, the experience of war. Since the start of the two-party contest, seven wars have cost the nation 566,000 lives and, in 1984 dollars, almost \$900 trillion of its resources. These searing experiences have had a powerful effect on politics. In the first elections after World Wars I and II and after the start of the Korean and Vietnam wars, voters shifted party control of either the White House or Congress. A similar change also occurred in 1976, in the first presidential election after the end of the Vietnam War.

In the 1980s, demographics make it clear that past wars are fading from the nation's collective memory. Ninety-three percent of today's Americans have no memory of World War I, 78 percent have no memory of World War II. Many are too young to remember Korea or Vietnam.

And as the current younger adults come to dominate the electorate, they will not necessarily exert a liberalizing influence. It is only a stereotype that youth equates with liberalism.

Indeed, surveys of the present 20-to-44 age bracket indicate a strong bias toward conservatism. These young Americans are two to three times more favorable to Ronald Reagan's re-election than are adults over 65.

A related, and crucial, shift will affect the composition of leadership.

The nation's political leaders have always tended to come from among people between ages 45 and 65 years old.

At present, this generation numbers 44.4 million. Over the next decade, some 21 million (49 percent) will move into an older age bracket, to be succeeded by almost 30 million younger newcomers who will become the leadership generation in a new majority by a margin of 53 to 47 percent.

The portents of this turnover are

significant. For four decades, since World War II, successive generations of political leadership have been shaped by a common set of experiences: not only the wars abroad, but also the Great Depression, advances in technology and medicine, the onset of the nuclear age, urbanization of a rural population and more. These experiences did not shape the emerging new majority: hence, political leadership will be passing to a generation having very different understandings, perceptions and, most likely, priorities.

Nor, certainly, is the emerging predominance of this new age group the only demographic shift changing U.S. politics today. Perhaps the most familiar change is the geographical one — the fact that many American voters are already viewing Washington and national affairs though very different regional prisms. The 1980 census determined that the majority now lives in the Sun Belt and the West, and indeed the states of those regions now account for a majority of seats in the House and Senate, as well as in the Electoral College.

What most people do not understand is that this historic shift challenges both parties. The industrial-state heartland of the Republican Party, for example, is being hollowed out by the migrations westward and southward, forcing it to seek new strength in the West and the South, where the party faces a hostile history. At the same time, this shift of population is diminishing the influence of the Democratic Party's familiar base in the Northeast, while transferring the party's strength into the energy, agriculture and anti-union states of the Sun Belt.

Yet a third kind of shift, and one of the most significant for politics, is the change in levels of educational attainment. Fifty years ago, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was installing the New Deal, more than 85 percent of American males had less than a high school education, and less than half had completed the elementary grades. It is very different now. In 1962, 82 percent of all people 25 to 34, male and female, and 71 percent of all people 25 to 64, had completed high school. The effects of this educational transformation are profound: a more self-reliant populace is less attracted to government intervention and is more disposed to be independent of party dictates.

As demographics help us measure change from the past, so also do they measure the dimensions of the challenges ahead. For example, people over the age of 65 will make up one-fifth of the population early in the next century, and they will be heavily dependent on an already burdened Social Security system. At present, there are 5.3 active workers for every Social Security beneficiary. By the year 2000, the ratio will drop to 4.7, then to 2.7 in 2030. Because taxes on active workers pay most of the retirement benefits, the existing arrangements could prove to be economically and politically unsustainable.

Closer at hand is another challenge at the lower end of the age scale. The supply of entry-level workers will fall during this decade. In 1990, there will be 7.1 million fewer people between the ages of 15 and 24 than in 1980, and the decline may continue into the next century. This points to unprecedented "bidding wars" for the services of entry-level workers in labor-intensive businesses.

If politics is what the people are, America's politics is moving into a new age. By many measurements — age, income, regional residence, health, diet, fitness and more — Americans today are simply unlike any Americans before them, and this more than anything we think we have rationales or deliberately chosen in the voting booth, is reshaping the country's politics.

The writer publishes *The Bush Papers*, analyzing political trends for corporate subscribers. This article was adapted by The New York Times from a longer essay in the Public Affairs Council 1984 Public Affairs Review.



On the Timing of the Soviet Visitor

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, is coming to Washington at the end of the month for a talk with President Reagan.

It will be beautiful here then in the autumnal twilight of the year, and one wonders what these two old men will be thinking about.

Mr. Gromyko was ambassador here 40 years ago when the United States and the Soviet Union were allies against Hitler. He has heard the stories of many American presidential elections.

At 75, two years older than Mr. Reagan, he has outlasted 14 U.S. secretaries of state and nine presidents, and is now the president of the Soviet Union.

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Mr. Gromyko is coming to Washington at the end of the month. Both men will be talking to the General Assembly of the United Nations in a few weeks and blushing each other for their differences, but when they meet here — in confidence — as the president said, Mr. Gromyko, like Stalin in 1952, might be willing to talk sense about the future.

Stalin died almost immediately af-

ter answering these questions. But one thing is fairly clear: During American presidential elections, the Russians adjust to the facts and want to talk to the winners — in this case, as they see it, probably Mr. Reagan.

The chances are that Mr. Gromyko will give about the same answers to Mr. Reagan as Stalin gave to him about Eisenhower: that the Soviet Union wants peace, but on its own terms; and that it opposes the nuclear armament of outer space, but does not want to talk about the control of nuclear weapons on Earth until the Western allies withdraw their cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from Europe.

On this ground there is little chance of agreement or compromise, but at least the two nuclear powers have agreed to talk about their disagreements, and this is a sign of progress.

Mr. Reagan has changed his tune if not his policy. He insisted in the news conference Tuesday morning that he wanted to talk to Mr. Gromyko about the entry-level workers will fall during this decade. In 1990, there will be 7.1 million fewer people between the ages of 15 and 24 than in 1980, and the decline may continue into the next century. This points to unprecedented "bidding wars" for the services of entry-level workers in labor-intensive businesses.

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The New York Times

sources of supplies. Fourth, the economic and political costs of alternative sources of energy are rising. Fifth, the oil market is potentially more volatile. The spot market, a residual market accounting for less than 5 percent of transactions in the 1970s, may now account for as much as 40 percent of oil trade in the non-Communist world.

All this leads a number of energy analysts to believe that there may be another explosion of oil prices late in this decade.

Right or wrong? Who knows? So many past scenarios of the experts have proved false. Yet a wise man takes out an insurance policy.

The one attempt to discuss an arrangement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was in 1974, after the first oil crisis. President Valery Giscard d'E斯塔ing of France called an international conference to discuss an ambitious deal in return

Sakharov Said to Leave Hospital, Resume Work On Scientific Problems

By Robert G. Kaiser
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Victor Louis, a cousin for Soviet propaganda who writes for West German and British newspapers, has reported that Andrii D. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, has left a hospital in the provincial city of Gorki and rejoined his wife in their apartment there.

Mr. Louis's report could not be confirmed in Moscow, but there have been signs recently that Mr. Sakharov, who was exiled to Gorki more than four years ago, has at least resumed work on scientific problems. If May, he began a hunger strike in an apparently fruitless attempt to persuade the Soviet authorities to permit his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to go abroad for medical treatment.

The West German newspaper Bild published Mr. Louis's report on Wednesday.

Bild quoted Mr. Louis as saying that Mr. Sakharov, who won the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, had left the hospital where he had been forcibly detained and was "as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

"He has resumed his private life," Mr. Louis said, according to Bild, and is "healthy again." Mr. Louis did not mention the hunger strike.

The next edition of the Soviet journal *Theoretical and Experimental Physics* will include an article by Mr. Sakharov, according to officials at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Other informed sources said Mr. Sakharov, who is a member of the elite academy, personally signed page proofs of another article for the journal about three weeks ago, while still in the hospital.

Still other sources said both articles concerned the origins of the universe, a subject that Mr. Sakharov has been working on in recent years.

Several times since Mr. Sakharov was exiled, Soviet publications have printed his articles on theoretical

Firms Strike at Soviet Port

Reuters

HELSINKI — About 400 firms employed in the Soviet Union at Estonia's port facilities in Tallinn began a two-day strike Wednesday for pay more, employers said. The workers, who belong to the Building Workers' Federation, one of the few Finnish unions controlled by Communists, stopped work several times in the past few days to press their demands.

Ceremony 'Overtaxed' Chernenko, Report Says

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — A West German newspaper reported Wednesday that President Konstantin U. Chernenko, undergoing treatment in a Moscow hospital after his first public appearance in nearly two months had "overtaxed" him.

The unattributed article in Die Welt did not specify what was ailing the 72-year-old Soviet leader or how long he had been hospitalized.

There was no indication where the Bonn-based paper got its information or how reliable its sources might be. The story said merely that Mr. Chernenko's hospitalization was "indicated in the Soviet capital."

Die Welt said Mr. Chernenko "is in no condition to carry out his work."

Mr. Chernenko's televised appearance at a Kremlin awards ceremony for three cosmonauts on Sept. 5 "so overtaxed him that he again had to be taken under medical care," the paper said.

It said he was in "a special clinic for the Soviet leadership in the Moscow suburb of Kuntsevo."

Mr. Chernenko is known to suffer from respiratory difficulties possibly connected with heart and lung trouble.

The private Frankfurt Institute for Soviet Studies, which gathers, translates and disseminates military and political information from the Soviet Union, said it had no report of Mr. Chernenko being hospitalized.

However, Nicolae Nor-Mesek, director of the research institute, linked a heart ailment to the Kremlin's decision to replace the Soviet Union's chief of the general staff.

Mr. Nor-Mesek said that a reliable diplomatic source had reported that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov suffered a heart attack before being relieved of his post as chief of the general staff last week.

"We are certain that's the reason that there was a connection," Mr. Nor-Mesek said, noting that Marshal Ogarkov's duties required someone "in sound health."

Relatives Visit Consulate

Members of Mr. Sakharov's family visited the Soviet Consulate in Washington on Tuesday for news of Mrs. Bonner, United Press International reported.

Mrs. Bonner's mother, Ruth Bonner; her daughter Taryana Yankelevich and her son Alexei Semenov spent 25 minutes in the consulate.

Neither the consul general nor the vice consul would agree to a meeting, Mrs. Yankelevich said.

But the three spoke with a duty officer who said he would transmit their request for information to Moscow.



Karl-Heinz Hoffmann and his girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, at the opening of their trial on Wednesday.

Neo-Nazi's Murder Trial Opens at Site Of Postwar Sentencings in Nuremberg

The Associated Press

NUREMBERG, West Germany — The leader of an outlawed neo-Nazi group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, went on trial Wednesday on charges of murder, in the chamber where members of the Third Reich were sentenced 38 years ago.

Mr. Hoffmann, 46, founder of the Military Sports Group, a neo-Nazi organization patterned after Hitler Youth, was being tried in connection with the December 1980 slaying of a Jewish publisher, Shlomo Levin, and his girlfriend, Frida Poeschke.

If convicted, he faces life in prison without parole.

Mr. Hoffmann's girlfriend, Franziska Birkmann, 37, also was being tried. She faces a minimum three-year prison term if convicted of being an accessory to the killing.

Prosecutors have charged that Mr. Hoffmann ordered a member of his group, Uwe Behrendt, to commit the Levin-Poeschke murders.

Mr. Hoffmann denies the charge, saying that Mr. Behrendt came to him afterward and told him what he had done.

Mr. Hoffmann is being tried in the courtroom where, among others, Hermann Goering, the head of the Luftwaffe, was sentenced to death,

and where Rudolf Hess, a deputy leader of the Nazi party, was sentenced to life imprisonment at the 1946-47 War Crimes Tribunal.

Profit on Blood Sought By Ex-Leukemia Patient

By Sandy Banks
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A former leukemia patient whose blood contains rare properties that may ultimately be used to develop treatments for cancer and virus-caused diseases is seeking a share in the profits resulting from the use of a cell-line developed from his blood

W. Golde, without informing Mr. Moore that his blood had "enormous economic and commercial value," applied for a patent on a cell-line derived from his patient's blood.

The cell-line, named "Mo" after Mr. Moore, provides an easier, less expensive alternative to gene-splicing techniques to isolate beneficial components of blood, the suit said.

John Moore, 39, was being treated for leukemia at the Los Angeles Medical Center of the University of California when doctors discovered that his blood had properties that appeared to provide natural immunity to the disease. Mr. Moore's lawyer, Sanford Gage, argued in a suit filed Tuesday in Los Angeles Superior Court.

The suit charges that Dr. David

Jerry H. Voorhis Dies; Lost House Seat to Nixon

Los Angeles Times Service

CLAREMONT, California — Jerry H. Voorhis, 83, the former U.S. representative whose political downfall led Richard M. Nixon toward his path to the presidency, died of emphysema Tuesday at a retirement home here.

A New Deal Democrat and former Socialist, Mr. Voorhis had served five terms in Congress from California's 12th District when Mr. Nixon, a political novice, defeated him for re-election in 1946 by portraying him as a tool of a Communist-dominated organization.

Born in Kansas and a Phi Beta Kappa at Yale University, Mr. Voorhis worked as a cowboy, railroad freight handler, automobile assembler, general laborer and schoolteacher, then founded and ran a vocational school for underprivileged boys.

He was elected to Congress in 1936 and re-elected in 1938, 1940, 1942 and 1944. In 1946 the Republican Party selected Mr. Nixon as the man to unseat him.

Mr. Nixon won by 56 percent of the vote, and years later, Mr. Voorhis said: "I let the country down by not getting elected. If he hadn't defeated me then, he'd never have received another chance to run for public office."

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Aircraft Designer, Dies at 93

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, 98, a pioneer in the theory of flight and designer of the first aircraft to fly the Atlantic Ocean, died Monday at his home in Boston after a brief illness.

In addition to designing the flying boat NC-4, which flew from Newfoundland to Portugal and England in the first trans-Atlantic flight in May 1919, he supervised the design of the dirigible Shenandoah, the first large rigid airship made in the United States. It made its first flight in 1923.

Dr. Hunsaker, a 1908 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, founded the first college course in aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914. He was associated with MIT throughout his life and was professor emeritus of aeronautical engineering at the time of his death.

James "Trummy" Young, James Trombonist, Dies at 72

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — James "Trummy" Young, 72, a trombonist who played with such jazz greats as Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie, Benny Goodman, and Earl "Fatha" Hines, died Monday in a San Jose hospital after a heart attack.

He was an Armstrong sideman during the making of such hits as "I Can't Give You Anything, but

Love," "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "Chinatown." His own biggest hit was "Margie," recorded in 1938. His performances of "Sleepytime Down South" and "Mustaf Ramble" are considered classics.

■ Other deaths:

Pauline de Bruyere, who was in her 80s, better known as Madame Paulette, hat designer for the fashion houses of Chanel, Ungaro, Montana and Scherzer and such clients as the Duchess of Windsor, Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing and Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, Saturday in Paris.

Jennifer Kendal, 50, featured in the India-based films "Shakespeare Wallah," "Heat and Dust," and "Bombay Talkie," Sept. 6 in London.

J. Robert Fluor, 62, who transformed his family's engineering



Jerry H. Voorhis

and construction company into a large business known throughout the world, of cancer Sunday at his home in Newport Beach, California.

New Zealand Leader Is Pessimistic on Economy

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange opened a meeting of New Zealand's political, industrial and union leaders Wednesday by painting a grim picture of the country's economy.

"We are not going to get the kind of economic growth we want this year or the next or even the year after that," he said.

The Labor government, which ended nine years of National Party rule under Sir Robert Muldoon, devalued New Zealand's currency by 20 percent as one of several short-term measures immediately after its election victory.

Mr. Lange said that recovery depended on the conference participants understanding why New Zealand had high unemployment, high inflation, slow growth, a large foreign debt and recurring balance of payments crises.

"I am certain that we can in this forum reach broad agreement about our economic ends and come to terms with each other about the means to those ends," he said.

Indonesia Studies Doctor's Methods

United Press International

JAKARTA — The Indonesian authorities have ordered an investigation into the treatment used by the last doctor known to have treated Mr. Adam A. Malik, the late politician and diplomat.

The Jakarta Post quoted the health minister, Surwardjono Surjaningrat, as saying the methods of Dr. Gunawan Simon would be examined for possible violations of medical ethics. Dr. Simon was the last physician to treat Mr. Malik before his death in the west Javanese city of Bandung.

Mr. Malik, a former vice president of Indonesia and president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1971, died Sept. 5 after a long battle with liver cancer. He was 67.

Liner Sails Northwest Passage

Reuters

NEW YORK — A 2,500-ton cruise ship, the Lindblad Explorer, arrived Tuesday in Point Barrow, Alaska, and thus became the first passenger liner to navigate the icy Northwest Passage between the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, its owners announced. The vessel left Resolute, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, on Aug. 30, with 98 passengers.

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SCIENCE

Kits for Performing Health Tests at Home Gaining in Popularity

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

BY ALL available evidence, Americans are becoming more health conscious than ever before. This is also the era of do it yourself.

Those two trends are blending with new medical technologies to create what some believe will become a \$500-million-a-year market in home diagnostic products within five years.

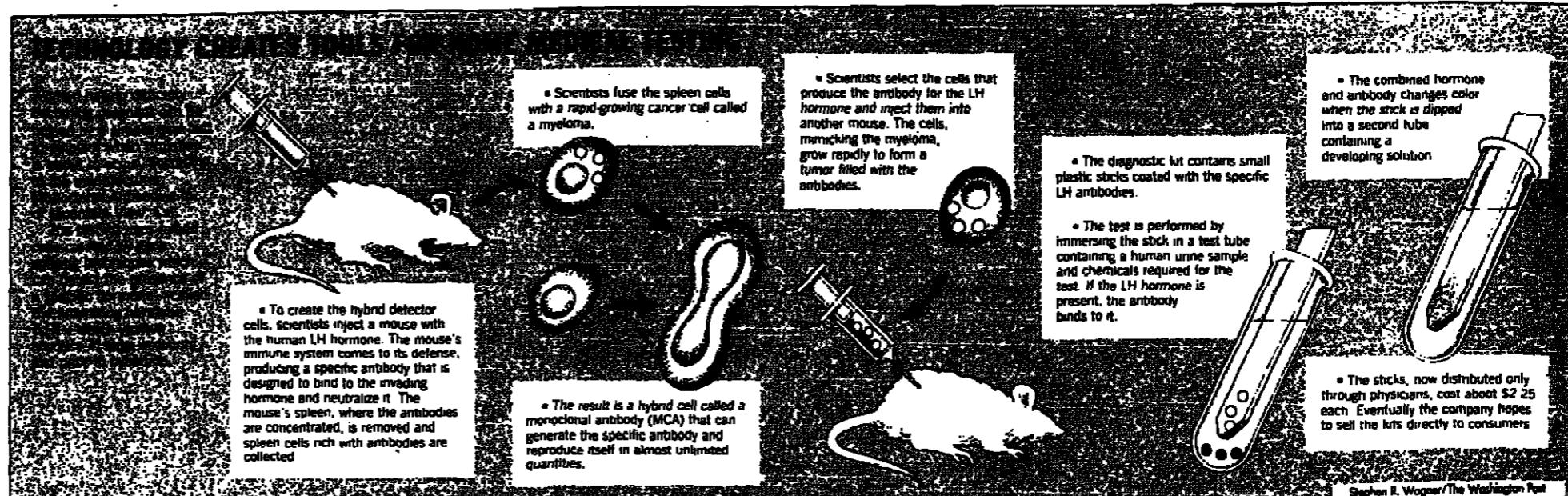
Currently, Americans buy about \$100 million annually in such products, concentrated in two categories.

Kits allowing diabetics to determine their blood-sugar level are now a \$50-million-a-year business, and home pregnancy testing accounted for roughly \$40 million in sales last year. About three million home pregnancy tests were performed, using kits to detect the presence of hormones in the urine.

Now, dozens of new and established medical care companies believe that they can provide cost-effective home diagnostics for a variety of health concerns that were once confined to the hospital or the doctor's office.

"Recent advances in biochemistry and diagnostic-testing technology will facilitate this move into the home and satisfy this pent-up desire for health awareness," said Jesse Treu, an analyst with Channing-Weinberg, a New York medical industry analysis and consulting firm. "If companies succeed in devising easy-to-use and reliable tests, they will do very well."

Barbara L. Lindheim, a consultant with Boston Biomedical Consultants, believes there will be substantial growth in such areas as blood and



Stephen E. Wagner/The Washington Post

urine analysis as well as testing for specific infectious diseases such as strep throat.

"Blood-glucose monitoring for diabetics, which is already a \$50-million market, should triple over the next several years," she maintained.

"Tests developed for urinary-tract infections and recurring vaginal yeast infections should also prove successful."

Diagnostic kits for ascertaining blood-pressure levels and such things as the level of sodium in the urine should prove popular with those who want to monitor the physiological impact of their diet.

One home diagnostic area in which there will be intense interest is birth control, particularly in determining when a woman is about to ovulate.

"That will be at least a \$100-million market," Miss Lindheim said. "There's a substantial Catholic market, and it's a great 'yuppie' test" for working women who want to control the timing of their pregnancies.

Monoclonal Antibodies Inc., a biotechnology firm in Mountain View, California, is the first to market an ovulation test called Ovustick, which is intended to help women who are hoping to become pregnant by pinpointing when ovulation is about to occur. Now, it is administered by physicians, but within a year the company hopes to receive regulatory permission to market the test for home use as a birth control aid. In two years, the company expects to sell an over-the-counter version.

The test would not be possible without the sensitivity that the relatively new biotechnology of monoclonal antibodies makes possible. Monoclonal antibodies are hybrid cells designed to recognize specific substances, called antigens, that are uniquely associated with hormones or bacteria or other body chemicals.

The Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp. is introducing a pregnancy test using monoclonal antibodies to detect the presence of pregnancy hormones in urine. And monoclonal antibodies are also being used as the cornerstone technology for detecting such infectious diseases as strep throat.

The detection of venereal disease is another potential market for home diagnostic tests. "The next big areas are gonorrhea, herpes and syphilis," the analyst, Mr. Treu said.

But Miss Lindheim, for one, questions that assumption. "People who

think there will be significant home venereal-disease diagnostics haven't sat down and thought about the implications," she said. "You will probably need direct specimen samples, which are often difficult and expensive to obtain. From a practical point of view, you need a trained person in the physician's office."

Another new diagnostic technology relies on film chemistry and brings an unlikely company into the home diagnostics arena. The Eastman Kodak Co. moved aggressively into the diagnostics market this year by offering physicians the Ektachem DT60 analyzer, which is designed to make blood and urine analysis better, quicker and cheaper. The company is relying on its extensive research on how chemicals interact to make a move into diagnostics.

"We pick up on our expertise in coating a film base," said James Blampham, a Kodak spokesman. "Why not coat reagents in dry form on a small piece of clear base film and then put a droplet of blood serum on the film?" The blood reacts with the reagents, causing changes in color that are analyzed within the instrument to provide the diagnosis. Despite its sophistication, the instrument does not require a skilled technician, he said.

The technology provides an answer to the rising costs of medical testing, allowing physicians to make only the blood tests they need. Today, in many instances, physicians send a vial of blood to a clinic, which conducts a battery of 12 to 18 tests, whether or not all are required, whereas the Kodak instrument "doesn't do what you don't want it to," Mr. Blampham said.

Currently, Kodak is selling its dry-film technology to doctors, but it may be only a matter of time before those specially prepared slides find their way into the over-the-counter market.

"I would predict that, within the next four years, you can walk into a drugstore and see those familiar yellow Kodak boxes," Mr. Treu said. "You'll see Ektachrome and Kodacolor, and next to them you'll see yellow boxes labeled Glucose and Strep. Kodak has simply changed the flavor of the film. And they certainly have the distribution network of drugstores."

Kodak declines to disclose any specific plans to enter the home market but confirms that the idea is "under study and consideration."

The Fuji Co., Japan's largest film company, is reportedly also exploring the market potential of its dry-film diagnostics technology.

Despite all this economic activity in the field, there are numerous difficulties facing the fledgling home diagnostics market. For one, the Food and Drug Administration controls which home diagnostics will enter the market and when. The regulatory obstacles could delay the products' entry into the market.

Indeed, several analysts are certain that a substantial home diagnostics market exists but are less sure of just how big it will ultimately be.

"It's a very difficult area to do projections in," said Peter Drake, a health industry analyst with Kidder Peabody. "We're fairly guarded when it comes to that market." For example, he asks, "How many times will a family need a strep test in a year?"

Consequently, Mr. Drake and other industry analysts believe that the home diagnostics market will ultimately consist of several profitable "niches" servicing distinctly different diagnostic needs. Companies will specialize in one or two areas rather than competing with a full line of products that might not be related.

Mr. Drake and Miss Lindheim are also concerned that the home tests might not be "idiot-proof."

"There has to be a definitive yes-no" aspect to the tests, Mr. Drake said. "I question the ability of the general populace to run the tests, read them and report them accurately to the doctor."

He also stressed that the true value of the diagnostics won't be in substituting for tests in the doctor's office and hospital but, rather, in complementing them. A strep throat test would be a useful in determining when a child prone to mild sore throats should be taken to the doctor.

Home diagnostics tests may also be a part of the physician's arsenal in keeping track of patients. "They're an option I might like to have for my patient in many cases," a Washington general practitioner said.

IN BRIEF

Low-Protein Diet for Kidney Disease

BOSTON (UPI) — A low-protein diet may arrest chronic kidney disease and spare patients dialysis or a kidney transplant if it is adopted when the condition is still in its early stages, according to a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

In chronic renal failure, the kidneys cannot remove sufficient waste from the blood. Symptoms occur when certain waste products from high-protein foods begin accumulating in large amounts in the bloodstream. The disease inevitably progresses until either dialysis or a transplant is needed.

The researchers found that the special diet halted the accumulation of protein waste products in the patients and thus slowed down or stopped the progression of the disease. They treated 24 victims of chronic renal failure with a low-phosphorus, largely vegetarian diet with small portions of meat and supplements to ensure adequate building blocks of protein.

U.S. Bald Eagle Holding Its Own

WASHINGTON (AP) — The bald eagle population of the United States appears to be holding steady, according to the National Wildlife Federation. The federation's 1984 census turned up 11,819 birds in 42 states, compared with 10,903 in those states the previous year and 11,430 in 1982.

The bald eagle suffered severe declines in the 1960s but started a comeback after the insecticide DDT was banned in 1972. Alaska, where the birds are plentiful, is not covered by the census.

Anorexia Is Afflicting Males, Too

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The eating disorders anorexia and bulimia have become increasingly common in modern society, with its stress on thinness. Although they are primarily female illnesses, they also affect males, scientists say.

Victims of anorexia severely restrict their food intake, many times becoming emaciated and risking death. Bulimia is uncontrolled eating followed by the use of laxatives or self-induced vomiting.

Males make up an estimated 4 percent to 14 percent of anorectics, a team at Massachusetts General Hospital wrote in the American Journal of Psychiatry. In two studies of university students, males made up less than 1 percent to 5 percent of bulimics.

New Treatment for Cervical Disease

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — A synthetic form of vitamin A may help prevent cervical cancer if it is applied by use of a diaphragm in women shown by tests to be susceptible to the disease, researchers say.

Cervical dysplasia, a lesion that can be a precursor to cancer, was totally or partially eliminated in 80 percent of the 45 women who participated in the research, said Dr. Earl A. Surwit and Dr. Frank Meyskens of the University of Arizona.

Science Issues Journal
Is Published in U.S.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new quarterly journal devoted to science policy issues has made its debut. It is called *Issues in Science and Technology* and is published by the National Academy of Sciences.

The first issue contains articles on the proposed "Star Wars" ballistic missile defense, air bags, the state role in reindustrializing weaknesses in new hospital reimbursement schemes, export controls on high technology, the role of scientists in political debates, and brief book reviews.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1984

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WALL STREET WATCH

Market Is Still Hung Over From Last Month's Binge

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

WHEN Wall Street staggers and lurches like a drunken sailor, it is investors who wind up with a throbbing headache. That's all that is ailing the stock market now, according to William M. LeFevre, market strategist at Paine, Webber, Jackson.

"Hangovers eventually go away," he said. "The current pull-back is merely a reflection of the sort of thing that follows any excessive experience — like the headache you get after a night on the town."

All this "hangover" of excessive volume and price escalation needs is the cure of a downturn in the prime or discount rate," he asserted. "That cure is closer than many Nervous Nellies think."

He reckoned how the sharp summer rally began when most popular averages made their 1984 lows on either July 24th or

Aug. 6.

In this wild-spending phase, noted that New York Stock Exchange volume records were set, including two riotous days when more than 200 million shares were traded.

Market averages that measure NYSE stock performance, he pointed out, made their recovery peaks on Aug. 21. The average gain from the July low was 13.6 percent, with the Dow Jones industrials gaining 14.1 percent. The more speculative measures — the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter NASDAQ averages — hit their peaks later in August, on the 31st and 29th, respectively, up 15.1 percent and 13.1 percent, also respectively.

Since then, the reaction that has set in from these explosive gains, he noted, has amounted to a 16.9-percent loss of the amount gained since Aug. 21 for the seven most popular market averages, with the Dow industrials hard hit with a 21.1-percent reversal. But the biggest percentage given back has been the Dow transports, down 25 percent.

"There are some investors who now feel that the basis for the run-up — coming lower interest rates — was premature, and that once enough institutions come to that realization, much of the stock bought in late July/early August will come back to Wall Street in the form of sell orders," he cautioned.

"Such a deluge of selling would, of course, send stock prices lower — much lower. How much lower is hard to say, but probably well below this year's low Dow close of 1,086.57 set July 24th."

MR. LEFEVRE has become increasingly concerned by recent stalled market action, now calling it a "pullback" compared with the milder word, "consolidation," he used before Wall Street failed to mount its usual post-Labor Day rally.

Yet, for the long term, he thinks breaking below the year's lows would be good for Wall Street. It would set the stage for a "significant, multiyear" rally, he said.

Besides interest rates refusing to fall, the "trap" he sees ahead for the market is a narrowing of the lead President Ronald Reagan now holds in the polls. "Wall Street has already re-elected Reagan," he said.

However, Richard Russell, editor of Dow Theory Letters, takes the view that even for the short term, time is on the market's side.

"The longer the elapsed time following the August explosion without a washout on the downside, the better this market will look," he asserted. "In other words, the market has not given back a significant portion of its early August gains. This is constructive action."

His one caveat is that the lower limits of the current "consolidation" pattern are 1,196.11 for the Dow industrials and 511.38 for the transports. "If those lows are jointly broken, then a full correction of the early August rise will be in order," he warned.

"But the longer that one or both averages hold above those points," he added, "the better the market looks."

However, Mr. Russell, who is still only about half convinced Wall Street is in a new upturn, does not think investors need be in any "big hurry" to rush into this market, but partial purchases may be made."

In London, Brian Marber, who manages his own market

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

"All this 'hangover' needs is the cure of a downturn in the prime or discount rate."

Dollar Retreats in Europe
Deutsche Mark Slides Again*The Associated Press*

LONDON — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday, but retreated against most other currencies in foreign-exchange trading in Europe.

Gold prices edged lower in Europe.

In European trading Wednesday, the dollar closed at \$3.005 DM, up from \$2.9976 Tuesday. The dollar was also stronger against the Swiss franc, which fell to 2,4903 from 2,4893 a day earlier. But it fell to 9,185 French francs from 9,2295 Tuesday and dropped to 1,843 francs, compared with 1,84875 the previous day. The pound rose to 31,2792 from \$1,2771 Tuesday. The yen rose to 244.75 to the dollar in Europe, compared with 245.05 Tuesday.

Dealers said expectations that U.S. interest rates may have peaked, at least for the short-term, was responsible for the decline in the dollar.

They also said some traders sold dollars to take profits in the wake of the dollar's record-breaking spike last week.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar fell to 244.75 Japanese yen from 245.05 yen on Tuesday.

As trading moved to Europe, dealers said the central banks of Italy and West Germany sold dollars to curb the currency's rise.

The Bank of Italy was reported to have sold \$5.65 million, while the West German Bundesbank sold \$25 million. The Bundesbank sold \$6.475 million a day earlier.

Gold prices opened higher in Hong Kong, rising to \$342.40 a troy ounce from \$338.76 on Monday. Markets were closed Tuesday in Hong Kong for a holiday.

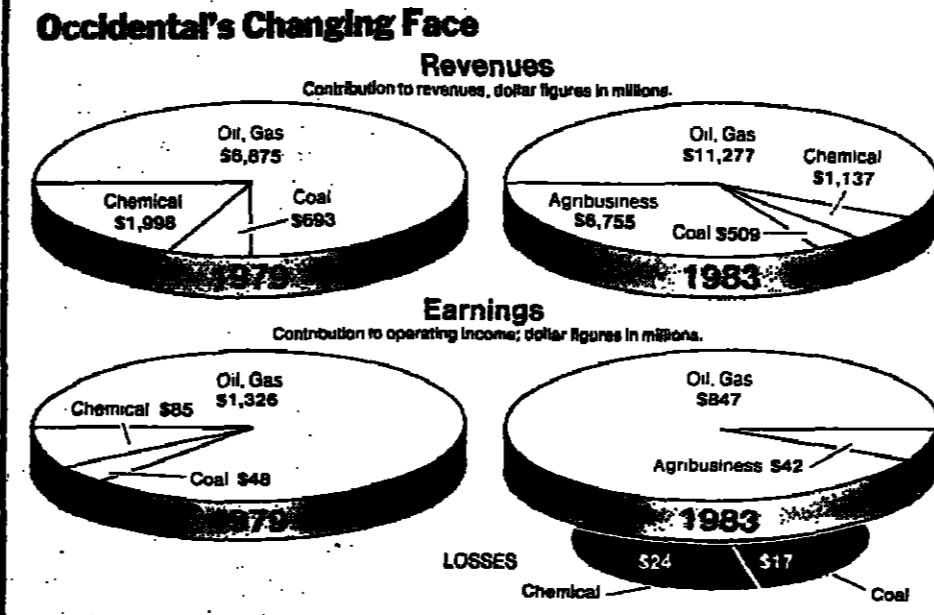
In Zurich, Europe's largest gold market, the dollar sold \$38.25 an ounce from \$34.25 on Tuesday. In London, gold was bid at \$338.50 an ounce, down from \$341.00 Tuesday.

Light Trading

Trading was light at the opening of the day in New York, and dealers said operators were reluctant to buy dollars at near-record levels without further reassurances about the direction of U.S. interest rates, Reuters reported from New York.

In addition to recent speculation that the Federal Reserve is relaxing monetary policy, U.S. economic data to be released Friday are expected to point to easier rates, at least for the near term.

U.S. industrial production, producer prices and retail sales data for August, to be released Friday, are expected to be weaker than July's.



Peace Returns at Top for Occidental, But Wall Street May Grow Impatient

By Winston Williams
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Armand Hammer, the legendary chairman of Occidental Petroleum, sent Zoltan Merzeli, his vice chairman and the former head of Dow Chemical, to fetch a glass of water. Ray R. Irani, named to the presidency two weeks ago, volunteered that his 86-year-old boss has "a tremendous amount of vision and wisdom but doesn't get into our hair."

David Martin, head of exploration and development, spoke bushily about a big oil find in Colombia. For Mr. Hammer, who assembled eight top executives late last week to demonstrate to a reporter that Occidental Petroleum was not a "one-man show," such talk was heartwarming. "Now that's the kind of optimism I like to hear," he said, beaming. "You have to be enthusiastic to work for me."

If not enthusiasm, at least peace once again reigns at the eighth-largest U.S. oil company. Dissidents on the board and in the executive suite have been banished.

And Mr. Hammer, who built the company in the last 25 years from an obscure, nearly bankrupt company, is steering it back to its core energy businesses, scrap-

ping the company's recent diversification into beef processing.

But Mr. Hammer's move to silence the dissidents was so swift — and costly — that the company is still trying to assimilate the changes. In the meantime, an uneasy quiet has taken hold.

A Robert Abboud, who raised vexing doubts about Occidental's direction, no longer roils meetings of Occidental's top executives; he was replaced two weeks ago by Mr. Irani. Board meetings promise to be equally calm. Last month Occidental spent \$194 million — \$88 million above the market price — to buy back the shares of David Murdoch, the company's largest shareholder and a staunch critic of Mr. Hammer. In the process, Mr. Murdoch lost his seat on the board.

And the company's single remaining critic-in-residence, Robert L. Peterson, who did not attend last week's interview, will probably not be around much longer. The profitable meat-packing division that he heads, IBP Inc., is for sale for \$1 billion.

But doubts persist on Wall Street, where the stock

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Foreign Buyers May Skirt Curbs On U.S. Bonds

By Jane Scaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign investors who buy the special issue of Treasury securities for purchasers abroad can probably skirt new U.S. government regulations intended to prevent the sale overseas of bearer securities backed by U.S. government securities, a Treasury official said Tuesday.

U.S. firms were barred by the government on Friday from issuing bearer bonds abroad if they are backed by U.S. securities. Bearers keep the identity of the purchaser secret and are popular among foreign investors.

However, the Treasury official, responding to a question at a press briefing Tuesday, said that a foreign institution purchasing the new kind of special registered U.S. security could probably repackage these securities and sell them as bearer bonds, because such an action by a foreign entity would probably be beyond the reach of U.S. laws.

The official said the Treasury would try to monitor the situation after the first issue is sold to determine whether it was occurring, and then adjust the regulations to deal with the problem.

The official said that subsidiaries of U.S. investment firms, however, would be prohibited from selling bearer bonds backed by the special registered Treasury securities.

Student Loan Offers Huge Zero-Coupon

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Walt Disney Productions and American Express Credit Corp. joined the ranks of U.S. companies rushing to raise money in the Eurobond market Wednesday amid warnings from bankers that the flood of issues is too heavy for the market to support.

The exception was a new \$5.06-billion zero-coupon bond from the Student Loan Marketing Association.

Disney and American Express

Productions

and American Express Credit Corp. joined the ranks of U.S. companies rushing to raise money in the Eurobond market Wednesday amid warnings from bankers that the flood of issues is too heavy for the market to support.

The construction division, which includes the manufacture of building supplies and quarrying limestone primarily for road works,

showed a \$25-million profit, a 78.5-percent gain over the same period.

In response to the company's results, the share price opened at 484 pence, fell to 477 pence during the day and recovered to close at the opening price.

The market had been expecting slightly higher profit figures than those announced, said Bob Haville, an analyst at James Capel & Co.

The company produced "excellent results," Mr. O'Neill said, noting that much of the company's

improved performance was the result of the acquisition of Thomas Tilling.

BTR's 1983 regional and segmental profit breakdowns are restated to incorporate Thomas Tilling results.

Geographically, Europe was BTR's largest earnings sector, where profits rose nearly 24 percent to \$33 million in the first six months compared with the corresponding period last year. Most of the profits were from the U.K., particularly in construction.

However, the company's sharpest turnaround was in its Western division, which is primarily in the United States. BTR showed a \$48-million profit, compared with a \$5-million loss during the first half of 1983.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Prev.	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
ConvE	2,279	254	25	254	+ 25	+ 25	254	254	254
SBCoCo	1,230	202	192	192	- 12	- 12	192	192	192
AMF	1,224	196	192	192	- 12	- 12	192	192	192
Avnet	1,121	251	242	242	- 12	- 12	242	242	242
Tektronix	890	123	118	118	- 12	- 12	118	118	118
AMEx	849	217	212	212	- 12	- 12	212	212	212
IBM	770	225	222	222	- 12	- 12	222	222	222
FMC	695	736	714	714	- 12	- 12	714	714	714
Occhipi	693	174	164	164	- 12	- 12	164	164	164
AT&T	643	179	164	164	- 12	- 12	164	164	164

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Prev.	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Indus	11,961.11	12,000.00	11,950.00	11,950.00	+ 222	+ 222	11,950.00	11,950.00	11,950.00
Utilities	1,208.85	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	+ 0.48	+ 0.48	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00
Compco	464.54	469.14	462.50	462.50	+ 1.34	+ 1.34	462.50	462.50	462.50
Composite	95.59	94.70	94.20	94.20	- 0.40	- 0.40	94.20	94.20	94.20
Industrials	112.48	111.50	111.00	111.00	- 0.48	- 0.48	111.00	111.00	111.00
Transport	44.77	44.52	44.52	44.52	- 0.25	- 0.25	44.52	44.52	44.52
Finance	90.45	90.30	90.30	90.30	- 0.15	- 0.15	90.30	90.30	90.30

NYSE Index									
Previous	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Today	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.	5 P.M.
Composite	95.59	94.70	94.20	94.20	- 0.40	- 0.40	94.20	94.20	94.20
Industrial	112.48	111.50	111.00	111.00	- 0.48	- 0.48	111.00	111.00	111.00
Transport	44.77	44.52	44.52	44.52	- 0.25	- 0.25	44.52	44.52	44.52
Utilities	90.45	90.30	90.30	90.30	- 0.15	- 0.15	90.30	90.30	90.30
Finance	90.45	90.30	90.30	90.30	- 0.15	- 0.15	90.30	90.30	90.30

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Class	Prev.	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.				
Advanced	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Declined	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total Issues	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
New Issues	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
New Low	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

AMEX Divers									
Class	Prev.	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.				
Advanced	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Declined	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total Issues	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
New Issues	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
New Low	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

NASDAQ Index									
Week	Year	Month	Day	Age	Prev.	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Composite	251.20	251.71	251.71	251.71	251.71	251.71	251.71	251.71	251.71
Industrial	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40
Transportation	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40
Utilities	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40
Finance	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40
Banks	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40
Trans.	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40	125.40

AMEX Most Actives									
Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sh.	High	Low	Close	1 P.M.	3 P.M.
WmB	226	274	245	35	226	226	226	226	226
Astro	222	274	345	35	222	222	222	222	222
Wells	220	245	245	145	220	220	220	220	220
Domex	121	245	245	245	121	121	121	121	121
Taxon	777	777	777	85	777	777	777	777	777
Delmed	87	325	325	325	87	87	87	87	87
Hastco	642	141	141	141	642	642	642	642	642

At 3 P.M.: NYSE Prices Drifting

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chief of Paramount To Be Head of Fox Film

By Aljean Harmetz

New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Barry Diller, chairman and chief executive officer of Paramount Pictures Corp., says he would resign his position to become chairman and chief executive of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., a rival studio.

Mr. Diller made his announcement Tuesday. He will succeed Alan J. Hirschfeld, whose resignation from Fox was announced



Barry Diller

abruptly Monday night. Paramount thus becomes the third major movie company in five days to lose its top executive. On Friday, Ronald W. Miller, the president and chief executive of Walt Disney Productions, was forced to resign.

Mr. Hirschfeld's departure set off a chain reaction that, it is expected, will involve several of the major movie companies and dozens of top executives before it is completed.

Mr. Diller, 42, said he would resign when his contract ends on Sept. 30 and would become chairman of Fox the next day. Paramount is a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries Inc., and Mr. Diller is also resigning his corporate position as president of Gulf & Western's entertainment group, which includes Madison Square Garden Corp. and Simon & Schuster Inc., the book publisher.

A joint statement by Mr. Diller and Marvin Davis, the oilman who is the owner of 20th Century-Fox, said Mr. Diller also would be joining TCF Holdings Inc., Mr. Davis's company, "as an associate" in its "diversified entertainment activi-

ties." Mr. Keayney will be responsible for all investment in investment banking, research and economics, securities trading, domestic municipal finance, institutional sales and services, and strategy and policy for the international operation.

Mr. Keayney is also to become one of seven vice presidents of the company and a member of a seven-man unit which reports to William Schneider, the company's president and chief executive.

Sources close to the situation said Mr. Diller had been made a junior partner of Mr. Davis and would receive "at least 10 percent of the action." Last year Mr. Diller earned \$2.5 million at Paramount, including bonuses.

U.S. Waste Firm Accepts Sell-Off To Win Merger*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Waste Management Inc., the largest U.S. waste collector, Wednesday agreed to government demands that it sell off 40 percent of SCA Services Inc., the third biggest in the industry, before completing their merger.

Under the agreement, Waste Management Inc. will sell the SCA operations to Genstar Corp. of San Francisco. The Justice Department had said it would proceed with a court challenge without the sell-off.

"Diller's track record speaks for itself," said David Londoner, an analyst at Wertheim & Co., a New York investment bank. "They've had a series of high-grossing movies, most of which cost less than the industry average. Very few of those Paramount success cost more than \$8 million or \$9 million." The average movie budget is now about \$12 million.

Conversely, Fox was purchased by Mr. Davis for \$722 million in 1981, has had a succession of box-office failures. For the nine months ended May 26, Fox reported a loss of \$14.9 million, wider than a \$10.6-million loss a year earlier.

Peace Returns at Top for Occidental, but Wall St. May Grow Impatient

(Continued from Page 7)
has surpassed more than 20 percent from its 52-week high of 35%. It closed Tuesday at 26.25.

As Occidental continues to adhere to a strategy focusing on such capital-hungry businesses as chemicals, coal-mining, and oil-and-gas exploration, nagging questions remain about what direction the company should take and about the possibility of a capital crunch. The possibility of a cut in the \$2.50 annual dividend is another worry.

Some analysts say Mr. Hammer's devotion to projects with long lead times and uncertain payoffs — like the company's \$20-million oil-shale investment and the arduous courting of business in Communist countries — absorbs too much of management's resources. And there is the persistent joke about the "revolving" door to the executive suite. Mr. Irani is the sixth president in 16 years.

"For some time now, management and Dr. Hammer have been saying that management had stabilized and that they would concentrate on energy and food. And now all this," says Warren Shimmerlik, an analyst for Merrill Lynch. "They seem to be rambling around without any clear direction."

For Mr. Hammer, the direction is perfectly clear. He is adamant about Occidental adhering to its core businesses: its oil-and-gas properties, the chemicals operation and even the money-losing Island Creek Coal Co. If anything has to go, he says, it will be the meat business.

"We've come a long way since 1958, and it wasn't done with mirrors — it wasn't done in some hector-sister fashion," he argues. "We stuck to what we knew best. That was finding oil and gas."

That is a decidedly different direction than Mr. Abboud had envisioned and had pushed, with Mr. Murdoch's support, until a few days before his departure.

In fact, much of the reason for the conflict between Mr. Hammer and the Abboud-Murdock faction was their effort to scuttle the plan to build a strip mine in China and to reduce emphasis on synthetic fuel projects. Instead, the two men believed that IBP could, with modest capital outlays, revolutionize the hog-slaughtering business, the way it once did cattle slaughtering.

Last year, Mr. Abboud spearheaded an aborted drive to buy the bankrupt Wilson Foods and expand further into the food business. He also opened offices of IBP in London and Tokyo, the first steps of a new export strategy. IBP — as Iowa Beef Processors — had been 20 percent owned by Mr. Murdoch at the time he persuaded his old friend, Mr. Hammer, to buy the company in 1981.

In the diversification move, one of Mr. Abboud's biggest concerns was to cushion the company against downturns in the energy business.

For his part, Mr. Hammer contends that Mr. Abboud's fears were exaggerated. "He was a good banker," Mr. Hammer said. "He came to us at an important time. He served well the time he was with us, particularly with the Cities acquisition," he continued, referring to the company's 1982 acquisition of Cities Service. That controversial \$4-billion purchase gave Occidental more than half of its petroleum reserves in the United States.

Now, however, Mr. Hammer said, things are different. "We have to pay more attention to operations and recurrent earnings," he said.

Floating Rate Notes

Sept. 12

Dollar

Issuer/Name/Type	Coupon	Maturity	Rate
Allied Irish 3% 1992	11%	10-17	9.65
Allied Irish 4% 1992	11%	10-17	10.65
Allied Irish 5% 1992	12%	10-17	11.75
AT&T Corp 5% 1992	11%	10-17	10.65
Atlantic Fin 1% 1992	11%	10-17	9.55
AT&T Corp 2% 1992	11%	10-17	10.75
BBC Trust 3% 1992	11%	10-17	10.55
BBC Trust 4% 1992	12%	10-17	11.75
BBC Trust 5% 1992	12%	10-17	12.75
BBC Trust 6% 1992	12%	10-17	13.75
BBC Trust 7% 1992	12%	10-17	14.75
BBC Trust 8% 1992	12%	10-17	15.75
BBC Trust 9% 1992	12%	10-17	16.75
BBC Trust 10% 1992	12%	10-17	17.75
BBC Trust 11% 1992	12%	10-17	18.75
BBC Trust 12% 1992	12%	10-17	19.75
BBC Trust 13% 1992	12%	10-17	20.75
BBC Trust 14% 1992	12%	10-17	21.75
BBC Trust 15% 1992	12%	10-17	22.75
BBC Trust 16% 1992	12%	10-17	23.75
BBC Trust 17% 1992	12%	10-17	24.75
BBC Trust 18% 1992	12%	10-17	25.75
BBC Trust 19% 1992	12%	10-17	26.75
BBC Trust 20% 1992	12%	10-17	27.75
BBC Trust 21% 1992	12%	10-17	28.75
BBC Trust 22% 1992	12%	10-17	29.75
BBC Trust 23% 1992	12%	10-17	30.75
BBC Trust 24% 1992	12%	10-17	31.75
BBC Trust 25% 1992	12%	10-17	32.75
BBC Trust 26% 1992	12%	10-17	33.75
BBC Trust 27% 1992	12%	10-17	34.75
BBC Trust 28% 1992	12%	10-17	35.75
BBC Trust 29% 1992	12%	10-17	36.75
BBC Trust 30% 1992	12%	10-17	37.75
BBC Trust 31% 1992	12%	10-17	38.75
BBC Trust 32% 1992	12%	10-17	39.75
BBC Trust 33% 1992	12%	10-17	40.75
BBC Trust 34% 1992	12%	10-17	41.75
BBC Trust 35% 1992	12%	10-17	42.75
BBC Trust 36% 1992	12%	10-17	43.75
BBC Trust 37% 1992	12%	10-17	44.75
BBC Trust 38% 1992	12%	10-17	45.75
BBC Trust 39% 1992	12%	10-17	46.75
BBC Trust 40% 1992	12%	10-17	47.75
BBC Trust 41% 1992	12%	10-17	48.75
BBC Trust 42% 1992	12%	10-17	49.75
BBC Trust 43% 1992	12%	10-17	50.75
BBC Trust 44% 1992	12%	10-17	51.75
BBC Trust 45% 1992	12%	10-17	52.75
BBC Trust 46% 1992	12%	10-17	53.75
BBC Trust 47% 1992	12%	10-17	54.75
BBC Trust 48% 1992	12%	10-17	55.75
BBC Trust 49% 1992	12%	10-17	56.75
BBC Trust 50% 1992	12%	10-17	57.75
BBC Trust 51% 1992	12%	10-17	58.75
BBC Trust 52% 1992	12%	10-17	59.75
BBC Trust 53% 1992	12%	10-17	60.75
BBC Trust 54% 1992	12%	10-17	61.75
BBC Trust 55% 1992	12%	10-17	62.75
BBC Trust 56% 1992	12%	10-17	63.75
BBC Trust 57% 1992	12%	10-17	64.75
BBC Trust 58% 1992	12%	10-17	65.75
BBC Trust 59% 1992	12%	10-17	66.75
BBC Trust 60% 1992	12%	10-17	67.75
BBC Trust 61% 1992	12%	10-17	68.75
BBC Trust 62% 1992	12%	10-17	69.75
BBC Trust 63% 1992	12%	10-17	70.75
BBC Trust 64% 1992	12%	10-17	71.75
BBC Trust 65% 1992	12%	10-17	72.75
BBC Trust 66% 1992	12%	10-17	73.75
BBC Trust 67% 1992	12%	10-17	74.75
BBC Trust 68% 1992	12%	10-17	75.75
BBC Trust 69% 1992	12%	10-17	76.75
BBC Trust 70% 1992	12%	10-17	77.75
BBC Trust 71% 1992	12%	10-17	78.75
BBC Trust 72% 1992	12%	10-17	79.75
BBC Trust 73% 1992	12%	10-17	80.75
BBC Trust 74% 1992	12%	10-17	81.75
BBC Trust 75% 1992	12%	10-17	82.75
BBC Trust 76% 1992	12%	10-17	83.75
BBC Trust 77% 1992	12%	10-17	84.75
BBC Trust 78% 1992	12%	10-17	85.75
BBC Trust 79% 1992	12%	10-17	86.75
BBC Trust 80% 1992	12%	10-17	87.75
BBC Trust 81% 1992	12%	10-17	88.75
BBC Trust 82% 1992	12%	10-17	89.75
BBC Trust 83% 1992	12%	10-17	90.75
BBC Trust 84% 1992	12%	10-17	91.75
BBC Trust 85% 1992	12%	10-17	92.75
BBC Trust 86% 1992	12%	10-17	93.75
BBC Trust 87% 1992	12%	10-17	94.75
BBC Trust 88% 1992	12%	10-17	95.75
BBC Trust 89% 1992	12%	10-17	96.75
BBC Trust 90% 1992	12%	10-17	97.75
BBC Trust 91% 1992	12%	10-17	98.75
BBC Trust 92% 1992	12%	10-17	99.75
BBC Trust 93% 1992	12%	10-17	100.75
BBC Trust 94% 1992	12%	10-17	101.75
BBC Trust 95% 1992	12%	10-17	102.75
BBC Trust 96% 1992	12%	10-17	103.75
BBC Trust 97% 1992	12%	10-17	104.75
BBC Trust 98% 1992	12%	10-17	105

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

	O									
1	O	Orchard	14	45	5	47	5	47	5	47
2	P	OCCP	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
3	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
4	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
5	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
6	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
7	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
8	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
9	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
10	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
11	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
12	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
13	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
14	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
15	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
16	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
17	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
18	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
19	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
20	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
21	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
22	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
23	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
24	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
25	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
26	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
27	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
28	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
29	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
30	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
31	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
32	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
33	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
34	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
35	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
36	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
37	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
38	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
39	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
40	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
41	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
42	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
43	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
44	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
45	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
46	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
47	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
48	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
49	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
50	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
51	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
52	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
53	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
54	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
55	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
56	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
57	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
58	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
59	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
60	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
61	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
62	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
63	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
64	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
65	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
66	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
67	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
68	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
69	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
70	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
71	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
72	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
73	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
74	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
75	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
76	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
77	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
78	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
79	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
80	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
81	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
82	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
83	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
84	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
85	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
86	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
87	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
88	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
89	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
90	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12	50	5	50	5	50
91	P	OCCP/Pet.	150	45	12					

BOOKS

A FIELD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HOUSES

By Virginia and Lee McAlester. \$26pp. Hardback \$30. Paperback \$19.95. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Donald Beekman Myer

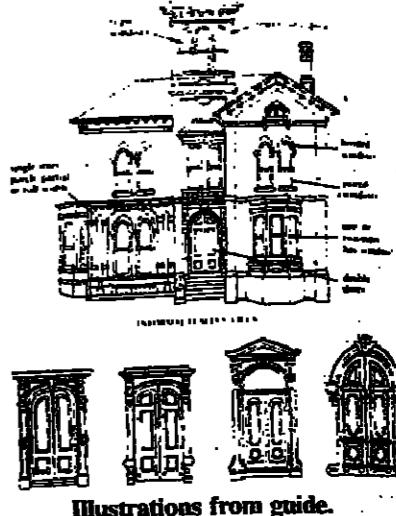
WHAT better way to evaluate a field guide than to try it out? After packing up the family and heading for the historic town of Staunton, Virginia, chock full of wonderful houses of varied age, style and pretension, I found that Virginia and Lee McAlester's "A Field Guide to American Houses" had some drawbacks. It was too big to use while walking, and too big to go into the camera bag during a sudden shower. (The paperback version is only slightly smaller.) For car tours the book was difficult to manage with moving targets. Nevertheless, as a reference it is a real asset to the active house watcher. If the authors err, it is on the side of too much information. Attempting to trace details of house design back to European precedents, for example, may be less significant than telling us who built what, where and when.

The field guide begins with 50 pages of hints on how to look at houses, including a pictorial key and glossary. Looking, of course, involves dazing, identifying styles, and spotting visible exterior alterations. Readers are alerted to the pitfalls of styles transplanted from region to region and how exterior changes alter the original fabric—illustrated with well-chosen examples of Colonial houses changed to Victorian houses, or identical tract houses made different by desire or necessity.

The bulk of the guide is dedicated to helping the amateur understand major architectural styles of houses built between the native-hut period and 1940. Some of that discussion is quite detailed. We may know that the Cape Cod House was built in Massachusetts on a peninsula very close to 1800, but the guide's fine index will help us find out more—for instance, the difference between the New England Salt Box and the Cape Cod. (The other place to find a Cape Cod House is in real-estate classified advertisements anywhere in the country.)

The section on Colonial Houses covers the following subdivisions: Post-Medieval English, Dutch Colonial, French Colonial, Spanish Colonial, Georgian, Adam, and Early Classical Revival. The other kind of Colonial, built after 1965, that we read about in the classifieds would be labeled by the final section of the guide as Neoclassical/Neocolonial!

Many simple line drawings illustrate the "Looking at American Houses" section, pointing out features such as gambrel and hipped roofs, the fine points of eyebrow dormers, various doorway types, and trim. The book's greatest deficiency is a lack of floor plans. A few line drawings of squares called "units" are shown in various relationships intended to demonstrate floor-plan evolution, which is a bit like describing people as an assemblage of



Illustrations from guide.

limbs. This is sad, because floor plans are as much a part of the individuality of the various houses as are the facades. The facades, however, are profusely illustrated with sketches and photographs.

The drawings are excellent, but unfortunately the photos are poorly reproduced. The editors have adopted a confusing system of captions that occasionally sends the reader searching for numbered explanations on a different page. These flaws are obviously the result of limitations on time and money in an extravagantly ambitious project. Perhaps we should enjoy the first edition but collect the second, which one hopes can be produced in the way obviously intended.

The comprehensive index and "Further References" sections of the book are very useful. They give house watchers an ability to pursue style, architectural definition or regional variation to their heart's content. Leafing through "A Field Guide to American Houses" is a real pleasure. The book is a fine source of information.

Donald Beekman Myer, an architect, is executive secretary of the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts and author of "Bruges and the City of Washington." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Eight U.S. Theater Companies Receive More Than \$1 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Eight theater companies will receive more than \$1 million in grants in a National Endowment for the Arts program.

Frank Hodson, the endowment chairman, said the grants, totaling \$1,295 million, will go to ensemble theaters, "which are groups of actors banding together to produce a repertory of fine theater." The eight were chosen from among 51 applicants by a panel of theater professionals.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If a player overcalls at the two-level with a broken suit when vulnerable, it is safe to assume that he is at least a six-card suit. If the expert in the East seat on the diagrammed board had taken this into account, he would have avoided

mond jack was now a fading but proved fatal.

After the strong artificial

opening East-West tried to crowd the auction. Nevertheless North-South reached the borderline contract of six spades. The five-spade bid by North was a good move. It suggested a slam if South had diamond control, and the invitation was accepted.

West led a diamond, and East made a natural but fatal move by covering the ten with the queen. If he had judged from the bidding that South was sure to have a singleton ace, he would have ducked and defeated the slam. It was understandable, however, that he would fear appearing foolish in the unlikely event that his partner had made a vulnerable overcall with K-x-x-x.

Normally South would have had to depend on finding East with the club king. But the diagram shows West cashed the A-K-Q-J.

South cashed the A-K-Q-J and led the diamond king. But the diamond jack was now a fading but proved fatal.

Judging that West was likely to have both minor-suit kings, he cashed his trumps. West had to keep guards in both minor suits, so the following ending was reached:

MONDAY ROUNDUP

and he made full use of it. Judging that West was likely to have both minor-suit kings, he cashed his trumps. West had to keep guards in both minor suits, so the following ending was reached:



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SPORTS

In Hotly Contested American League West, the Magic Number Seems to Be .500By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pushing a grocery cart filled with baseballs, and with mischief on his mind, Tom Kelly, a coach for the Minnesota Twins, headed for the pitcher's mound during batting practice one day in Kansas City, attaining a speed that shoppers only dream about in a supermarket. When Kelly reached his destination, he tipped over the cart and fell sprawling, scattering baseballs and evoking laughs from the fans who had arrived early at Royals Stadium.

But Kelly was not finished. He jumped to his feet, and as the players smiled and playfully taunted him, he trotted to the outfield, waving his cap triumphantly. For the price of a prafail and a few minutes of batting practice lost, the tension of the pennant race was over.

Cynics might argue that Kelly's actions also symbolically captured the essence of the division race in the American League West this season, where stumbling and falling appear to be what the teams do best.

Baseball purists are forever in search of a more perfect season, and once again, they have been disappointed. Perhaps the most celebrated case occurred in 1973, when the Mets rallied from last place at the end of August to win the division with an 82-79 record. The National League Least was born.

"Still, I'd rather finish four games under .500 and win the division than be 20 games over and be Toronto," said Dick Howser, the Kansas City Royals' manager. "It's not your record that counts but where you are in the pennant race."

And, the truth known, the most closely contested, maybe even most exciting race this season, is in the American League West where the magic number is .500, a level of play that passes for excellence.

"I definitely don't think any team can win this with just a .500 record," said the Royals' relief pitcher Dan Quisenberry. "I remember in past years when we took the field and I used to feel that we were the best team out there. I don't have that feeling now, but it doesn't matter."

Of the seven teams in the West, only Minnesota does not have to apologize for its record. Indeed, when it was suggested that the Twins might make a move this season, fans assumed it would be to Tampa, Florida, not first place.

The Twins began this season as a young, improving team, but not considered a contender. Besides, who could notice the improvement with all the attention focused on the owner Calvin Griffith? His tight-fisted ways had upset a generation of Twins who were envious of the salaries many of their peers were making. Baseball was Griffith's business, his only business, even if he did not always treat it like one.

Griffith was an outspoken opponent of the free-wheeling philanthropists like Gene Autry with his California Angels and George Steinbrenner and his Yankees.

"Calvin doesn't write songs, sail boats or ride horses," said the Twins' manager Billy Gardner. "He is just a baseball owner."

But Griffith's refusal to play by the new rules also put the future of the franchise in jeopardy. As the season started, the talk was not of the fine young hitters such as Kent Hrbek and Tom Brunansky, but of trying to keep the team in Minnesota.

"Ninety-nine percent of the guys in the league with no-trade contracts had it in their contract that they wouldn't play for us," Brunansky said. "The other one percent were already here."

Griffith's posture overshadowed the fact that he had made a commitment two years ago to building a team from the resources of a plentiful farm system. He said he no longer would trade players when they prospered as if they were ripening oranges ready to be picked.

"I knew you wouldn't get paid here," said Frank Viola, who leads the Twins in victories with 16. "But I also knew that you would get a chance to pitch in the majors faster. Looking back, players made a name here, then moved on. But now, I think it has stabilized."

Last Friday, Cari Pohlad, a millionaire businessman in Minneapolis, signed the document giving him 100-percent



How the Twins' Fortunes Have Changed

1983	W	L	Pct.	GS	1984	W	L	Pct.	GS
Chicago	82	80	.500	162	Minnesota	72	70	.514	154
Kansas City	60	75	.429	148	Tampa Bay	72	71	.500	151
Seattle	67	77	.467	159	California	71	71	.500	152
Oakland	64	79	.442	150	Orlando	71	72	.490	153
Colorado	61	82	.438	149	Chicago	62	70	.458	150
Minnesota	61	82	.438	149	Seattle	62	70	.458	150
Brewers	52	91	.359	156	Yankees	62	70	.458	150

Back statistics incomplete for teams through Sept. 11.

The New York Times; The Associated Press; United Press International

PERSONALITIES OF A PENNANT RACE — Reggie Jackson (top left) keeps Angels in contention; George Brett (top) relaxes after a Royals game; Billy Gardner, the Twins' manager (far right) studies the field action with Jim Lemon, and LeMarr Hoyt (left) is having a disappointing season with the White Sox.

ownership of the team. Pohlad has promised an updated marketing approach and players' salaries to match.

The Twins, leading their division by a game over the Royals, are considered the most surprising team in the league this season. For the first time since 1979, the Twins have drawn more than 1 million fans. And they will break their all-time attendance record, 1,406,652, set in 1963, the franchise's third year in Minnesota. In 1965, the Twins won their only American League pennant. They last were division champions in 1970.

The Twins may fail to win the West Division, Gardner said, but they will lose the best record in the league. That tended to make fans overlook the fact that none of the other teams in the West had a winning record.

"Our team is beat," said Hal McRae, the Twins' designated hitter. "Once they didn't get far ahead, it looked like it would be a competitive race."

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Oakland remains in contention largely because Dave Kingman returned from obscurity with the New York Mets to supply the home-run power and run pro-

Texas Rangers and the Royals through Tuesday night. During the slump they batted .197.

"I think everyone is looking for us to fold," said Brunansky, who was acquired from the Angels before the 1982 season as a Harmon Killebrew-type power. "And if we don't win, we at least picked up some good information."

That the Twins, Royals, Angels, White Sox and A's still have a chance must be credited to Chicago, which won the West last season.

The White Sox had 99 victories in 1983, the best record in the league. That tended to make fans overlook the fact that none of the other teams in the West had a winning record.

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competitive, if not artistic. And so help everyone was invited to this party. The Seattle Mariners dropped flattest behind, but they were expected to benefit only if a few teams went out of business. The Texas Rangers, who made progress last season under their manager Doug Rader, might have traded their chances when they sent the pitchers John Butcher and Mike Smithson to the Twins for the outfielder Gary Ward.

Butcher and Smithson were the starters that Minnesota lacked. "Our pitching was pretty terrible," said Viola, whose career record was 11-25 before this season. "I know that I was brought up too soon and went through tough times. John and Mike had a lot of experience in the minors."

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ART BUCHWALD

No More Mr. Nice Guy

WASHINGTON — Tip O'Neill has criticized Fritz Mondale for not running a hard-hitting personal campaign against President Reagan.

This has shaken the Mondale advisers, and they had a meeting with the Democratic candidate to loosen him up.

"Fritz, you have to take the gloves off and show you're damn mad about what's going on in this country."

"I want to stick with the issues."

"The hell with the issues. Tomorrow you're going to address the steelworkers, and you have to prove you're one of them."

"How do I do that?"

"For one thing, you might take off your suit coat when you talk to them."

"Gosh, I have to take off my suit coat. I could get my white shirt dirty."

"Forget your shirt. And you could loosen your tie and open the button on your collar."

"In front of all the media?"

"We want you to look like a regular guy. Our surveys indicate that you're coming off stuffy and upright."

"I don't care how I look. I believe this election should be decided on the massive budget deficits, waste in defense and tax breaks that go to the rich."

"We know what you believe. We also know what the voters are looking for. They're watching your style and you don't have any."

"Of course I've got a style. I may not be as exciting as Ronald Reagan, but I'm very presidential, and when the people listen to what I have to say, they'll listen to his charters."

That's the problem, Fritz. They're not listening. You're putting the voters to sleep. Can't you get more anger in your voice when you're talking about jobs and Reagan's foreign policies?"

"Sure I can. I'm angry right now."

"Then why aren't you screaming at us and telling us we don't know what we're talking about?"



"I don't like to show my true feelings. People from Minnesota never do."

"Fritz, we're way behind in the polls. You have to prove you'll be a tough president, and no one can push you around. You're going to have to let the sparks fly and whip up the crowd to a frenzy."

"If I do that, they won't listen to the issues."

"You can deal with the issues after the campaign. First you've got to win the election."

"Well, if you say so. After I take off my suit coat and open my tie, what do I do next?"

"Slam your fist against the podium for starters."

"I could hurt my hand."

"O.K., so if you hurt your hand we'll put a bandage on it. It will show the voters how angry you really are about the state of the nation."

"Reagan never slams his fist on the podium."

"He doesn't have to. He's the incumbent. Besides, he's a natural Mr. Nice Guy. You can't beat a nice guy with another nice guy. Our only chance of winning is for you to convince the people that when you get in the White House, you're going to be a first-class SOB. Can you do it?"

"Of course I can do it. Look, I'm taking off my coat and I'm hitting my fist on the table. Now what?"

"Get angry because all the steelworkers are losing their jobs."

"How's this?"

"It's that as angry as you can look."

"It's the angriest you'll ever see me."

"O.K., it'll have to do, until we think of something else."

Parasite Killed Elephant

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The death last month of a baby elephant presented by Sri Lanka to President Ronald Reagan was caused by a parasite, National Zoo officials have reported. The illness of 20-month-old Jayathu, which died Aug. 20, was diagnosed as schistosomiasis, a parasitic fluke infection.

"Sure I can. I'm angry right now."

"Then why aren't you screaming at us and telling us we don't know what we're talking about?"

Her Boats Are a Dutch Treat for Cats

By Andy Nieuwenhof
Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — With more than 300 months to feed every day, Henriette van Weelde is always asking strangers for money to keep her household afloat.

Her weekly shopping list of about 770 pounds (350 kilograms) of fish and meat, as well as medical care for her charges, leaves van Weelde with a weekly bill of up to 3,000 guilders (\$1,000).

But thanks to the kindness of passers-by and her own insistent fund-raising, she manages to make ends meet for the several hundred stray cats she shelters in two houseboats on the Singel, one of the Dutch capital's canals.

"I stand alone in the world because of the misery of my cats," she said recently, noting that the plight of Amsterdam's homeless cats has taken up most of her life.

Van Weelde never had time for a family. Her husband left her long ago because he couldn't compete with the cats for her affection.

Her "catboats" sit on the main route of the sightseeing boats that wind through the city's canals, carrying up to two million tourists a year — all regarded by van Weelde as potential donors.

"Many of them come to visit me, and my cats after the tour are over, and I always ask them for money to help me with my work," said van Weelde, who splices up her appearance with bright green eye makeup.

She routinely spends 16-hour days tending her animals, and she has requested municipal assis-



The Associated Press

tance to lighten the load, but to no avail. The city already maintains pound space for about 7,000 stray cats.

But van Weelde maintains that she and her volunteers perform a social service not only for the cats themselves but also for their previous owners.

"Most of my cats come from broken homes," she said, citing divorce, death and drunkenness as the prime reasons that cats end up under her care.

She said she once got 40 cats from an 80-year-old woman who "had to be taken away." On an-

other occasion she picked up 14 from the home of a heroin addict who had died of an overdose.

On one boat are van Weelde's permanent guests. On the other are the transients, who spend short periods with her before being given away to new owners.

She remembers the names of all her 150 or so long-term residents as well as how they came to find shelter under her roof. The boat was custom-built with the proceeds of a 10-year fund-raising drive that netted 90,000 guilders.

The creature comforts on

board include rugs, lounge chairs and a fenced-in veranda, all intended to duplicate a human home, with no human residents to clutter it up. There is a dormitory with rows of wicker baskets for sleepy cats, an infirmary for sick cats and a cat kitchen.

Van Weelde treats all arrivals for any medical problems and neuters them, a procedure for which she has a government veterinary license.

She rarely has trouble with cat haters or cranks, although a few years ago someone broke into one boat and threw some cats into the canal, with several casualties.

Van Weelde began collecting cats 25 years ago, "taking strays into my house, and before I knew it there were 70 cats living on my roof."

She began boarding them on empty canal barges to ease the crush. But she still keeps a few around her own house — 20, to be exact, with three dogs thrown in for variety. Those cats are ultimately even more dependent on her than her catboat residents, for van Weelde's will specifies that her personal pets be put to death when she dies.

She doesn't believe anyone else would look after them properly.

PEOPLE

Singer Hurt in Accident

Barbara Mandrell, the country music singer, was in fair condition in a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, Wednesday after an automobile accident. Mandrell underwent surgery for a badly broken right leg. Her two children, Matthew, 14, and Jamie, 8, were treated for minor injuries. The three were hurt when their silver Jaguar was struck head-on near the Nashville suburb of Hendersonville by another auto that swerved into its path. Its driver was killed. Mandrell, 35, is known for such hits as "I Was Country When Country Wasn't Cool" and "Sleeping Single in a Double Bed." She was named female vocalist of the year in 1979 by the Country Music Association.

rooms were clean and there was no basis for any complaint.

A professor at Amherst College in Massachusetts who scheduled his classes on Robert Frost and William Butler Yeats so that they wouldn't conflict with the soap opera "Search For Tomorrow" says he is certain that the show is back on local television. William Prichard, 51, waged a letter-writing campaign last spring when WWLP-TV, the NBC affiliate in Springfield, Massachusetts, dropped the daytime serial. The professor says the program fulfills his need to escape for a half-hour from the "wordy world" of Byron and Plato. After the show's producers learned of his loyalty, they hired him for a day as an extra.

Body building may conflict with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, according to an Irish bishop. The Most Reverend Jeremiah Newman told the Limerick Rugby Club that body-beautiful contests were in questionable taste and could violate guidelines on sports and gymnastics laid down by Pope Pius XII in 1952. Bishop Newman quoted the pope as having said: "The primacy in the composition of man does not belong to the body." The bishop observed, "There is an aspect of body development that does not seem to quite live up to the papal maxim." Despite the cleric's remarks, a spokesman for a Limerick health club that is organizing a Mr. and Miss Ireland Contest this weekend said it would go ahead as planned.

About 60 members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra refused to stay in a New Delhi hotel after complaining of cockroaches, bedbugs and filth. The orchestra, led by Zubin Mehta, had been greeted at the hotel by two silk-clad elephants and crowds of reporters. Mehta, who said he was "overwhelmed by the welcome," soon found himself trying to calm a chorus of complaints from musicians. "I'm not playing a note unless they move me out of this dump," an irate violinist said before being moved to another hotel. "In 20 years of touring with the orchestra I've never seen us this badly treated." A spokesman for the Indian Tourist Development Corp., which manages India's government-owned hotels, said the

Tiny Tim, the quavering-voiced ukulele player who once performed on television and in Las Vegas nightclubs, now has a circus act.

Tim, known for his long, stringy hair and his high-pitched voice of "Tip Toe Through the Tulips," appeared in a leaky tent earlier this week in Lincoln, Illinois. This is a long way from Las Vegas," he remarked.

His nightly 10-minute concert of traditional American tunes comes after a dog act and a woman who swings from a rope by her hair. "I've got a lot of things in the works, but I just can't get an American record label to take me seriously," he lamented. "If I can just make it big one more time, I'll have it made for another 20 years."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMERICANS IN SWITZERLAND

U.S. citizens register to vote in the 1984 presidential election, bring your passport, voter registration card and voter identification card or appropriate documentation.

GENEVA HOTEL NOGA HITON
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1984, 7 p.m.
VENICE MONTEVIDEO RESTAURANT
Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1984, 7 p.m.
RESTAURANT HUGUENIN AU LAC Thursday, Sept. 20, 1984, 7 p.m.
NIGHT FLOWERS American show these evenings, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 02 22 22 22 22. Local license and U.S. Consular or official (factory) will be present.

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ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS of English, Paris, 43-55 65 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 75008, France.

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